LONDON AND WESTMINSTER

HISTORY & LITERATURE

W. MARSTON ACRES

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LONDON & WESTMINSTER

In History and Literature

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By W. MARSTON ACRES

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"WHEN we read of events in their ordinary train, we pitch ourselves with difficulty into the scenes of action —sometimes wholly omit to do so; and there is a want of life and presence in them accordingly. When we are placed in the scenes themselves, and told to look about us—such and such a thing having happened in *that* house—*this* street being one in which another famous adventure took place, and *that* old mansion having been the dwelling of wit and beauty, we find ourselves comparatively at home, and enjoy the probability and the spectacle twice as much."

LEIGH HUNT.

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PREFACE

ANY addition to the already enormous bibliography of London needs a word of justification. Books written from every conceivable standpoint, and ranging in style from the charming discursiveness of the essay to the plain statement of fact of the guide-book, have been published in large numbers in recent years. But, delightful as many of these are, few of them are suitable to the purposes of the rambler in the London streets. Either they are inconvenient in arrangement, burdened with irrelevant detail, or too bulky for easy handling out-of-doors. Moreover, some of the best of them are out-of-date.

In this little book an attempt has been made to give in a condensed form such information concerning the history of London and its buildings and of the persons associated therewith as seems most worthy of record. The student of architecture or of history, the philologist, and the *littérateur* should find the book convenient for reference, while to the person new to the attractions of the City it will serve as a useful companion for rambles. The index will enable each class of reader to follow his particular bent.

The volume is frankly a compilation, but it is not the result of mere copying. Original authorities have been consulted whenever possible, information obtained from other books has been carefully verified before inclusion, and with few exceptions the buildings and places still existing are described from personal knowledge. It would be too much to hope that the book is free from error, but no effort has been spared to make it so.

The limits of the book are determined by the boundaries of the Cities of London and Westminster, with the exception of the Tower of London, which, although in

the Borough of Stepney, is so intimately associated with the history of London as to call for inclusion. There is much of interest in the other London boroughs, and this may perhaps form the subject-matter of a further volume.

I desire to express my gratitude to Mr. E. Beresford Chancellor, whose appreciation of some topographical notes of mine encouraged me to compile this volume ; to Mr. Wilfred G. Bryant for reading the proofs and offering some useful suggestions ; and to my wife for her valuable help in many ways.

W. M. A.

LONDON

The name of the City is derived from the Celtic words Llyn-din, meaning "the lake fort"; but despite its Celtic name, London may be considered to have been founded by the Romans, who were the first permanent dwellers. They called the place "Londinium," and towards the end of their period of occupation the Wall was built which formed the original City boundary. These walls were rebuilt by King Alfred in 886.

About the twelfth century the City began to grow outside the walls, and a new ward was formed on the east side. In 1276 the Blackfriars Monastery was built on land at the mouth of the Fleet River, and the wall from Ludgate to the river was pulled down and a new wall built to include the monastic buildings. In 1346 Smithfield, Fleet Street, and the Fleet Valley were taken from Westminster to form a ward on the west side, and in succeeding centuries additional wards were formed beyond the gates at Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, and Aldgate.

The present boundaries of the City are practically identical with those existing at the end of the fifteenth century; they roughly include the district between Temple Bar on the west to Tower Hill on the east, and from the river northward to Holborn, Smithfield, and Moorfields.

LONDON

TOWER OF LONDON

[*The entrance to the Tower is at the south-west corner, at the foot of Tower Hill.*]

The TOWER stands on the site of a Celtic fortress which was rebuilt by the Romans. The oldest part of the present buildings is the White Tower, which was built by Gundulf soon after the Norman Conquest. From the reign of William II additions were made to the fortress from time to time, until in the time of Henry III it assumed something of its present form. The ground plan is pentagonal; a deep moat (drained in 1843) surrounds the outer walls; between the outer and inner walls is the narrow Outer Ward, and in the centre of the Inner Ward is the White Tower. The State Apartments and Great Hall, together with the Wardrobe Tower, were destroyed in the time of Cromwell. Every King and Queen of England from William I to James I at some time resided at the Tower, and it has been the scene of many famous events in English history.

[*Pass through the Middle Tower and cross the bridge over the Moat to the Byward Tower.*]

MIDDLE TOWER was built in the reign of Edward I, but has been considerably restored since then.

BYWARD TOWER was built in the fourteenth century; its portcullis is still in working order.

[*Keep straight on between the outer and inner walls.*]

BELL TOWER is at the angle of the inner walls. It is an irregular octagon of two storeys, erected c. 1200. Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas More, and the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth were imprisoned here.

ST. THOMAS'S TOWER (right) rises above the Traitors' Gate, the old water gate by which State prisoners were admitted to the Tower.

BLOODY TOWER (opposite) was built in the fourteenth century. It was the scene of the murder of Edward V and his brother in 1483, and amongst famous prisoners confined in the tower have been Cranmer in 1554, Raleigh in 1603, Laud in 1640, and Judge Jeffreys, who died here in 1689.

WAKEFIELD TOWER.—This is one of the oldest of the smaller towers, the lower part being Norman work. The Crown Jewels are kept here, and in the room where they are shown Henry VI was murdered in 1461.

[*Enter the Inner Ward and proceed to the White Tower.*]

WHITE TOWER.—This was begun by Gundulf c. 1078 and is of four storeys. It was refaced by Wren in 1663, and he "Italianized" almost all the windows of the Keep.

In the Basement, the N.E. room was used as a torture-chamber; in the large S.E. room Jews were imprisoned in the reign of King John; and in the sub-crypt known as "Little Ease" Guy Fawkes was imprisoned.

On the first floor are three chambers, one of which is the crypt of St. John's Chapel in which Sir Thomas Wyatt was probably confined. In these rooms are exhibited many objects of interest, including the block on which Lord Lovat was beheaded in 1747, the cloak upon which General Wolfe died in 1759, part of the keel of the *Royal George*, and the MS. of Lord Kitchener's Appeal to the Nation in 1915.

On the second, or Banqueting, floor is St. John's Chapel, a splendid example of Early Norman work. The eastern apartment, now known as the Weapon Room, was probably the scene of the trial of Anne Boleyn in 1536. The Banqueting Hall has had many famous prisoners, including Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, in 1100, and John Baliol in 1296.

On the third, or Council, floor is the Great Council Chamber, the scene of Richard II's abdication in 1399 and of the accusation of Lord Hastings (see *Richard III*, Act III, scene 4). King John of France and King David of Scotland were probably accommodated here in the reign of Edward III. The room is now used as an Armoury, and here may be seen a suit presented to Henry VIII by the Emperor Maximilian, and one of German workmanship which was worn by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

[*On leaving the White Tower, cross to Tower Green.*]

TOWER GREEN.—A brass plate marks the site of the scaffold used for the few executions which took place within the Tower. Amongst those who suffered here were Anne Boleyn in 1536, Catherine Howard in 1542, Lady Jane Grey in 1554, and Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, in 1601.

ST. PETER-AD-VINCULA (i.e. St. Peter-in-chains).—The dedication points to the use of this building as a place of worship for prisoners in the Tower. The church was originally built in the twelfth century, but was rebuilt after a fire in 1512. A tablet near the principal entrance commemorates thirty-three famous persons who were buried here (most of them were executed). In the chancel are two fine monuments to Sir Richard Cholmondeley (d. 1544) and his wife, with recumbent effigies; and to Sir Richard and Sir Michael Blount, father and son, each of whom was in turn Lieutenant of the Tower.

BEAUCHAMP TOWER.—This is a fourteenth-century structure which takes its name from Thomas Beauchamp, third Earl of Warwick, who was imprisoned here in 1397. Other famous prisoners here were the Duke of Northumberland and his sons (including Lord Guildford Dudley) and the Duke of Norfolk (beheaded 1573). The walls are covered with graphites executed by prisoners, some of which were brought here from other parts of the fortress; the

earliest is that of Thomas Talbot, 1462, and one of the most elaborate that of John Dudley.

YEOMAN GAOLER'S HOUSE (south of the Beauchamp Tower).—Lady Jane Grey was imprisoned here.

KING'S HOUSE (at the south end of Tower Green) was built by Henry VIII. In the Council Chamber, which was the scene of the examination of Guy Fawkes in 1605, are two inscriptions commemorating the Gunpowder Plot, and a bust of James I over the chimney-piece. The Duke of Monmouth was confined here in 1685, and from here Lord Nithsdale made his escape.

The north and east sides of the fortress are occupied by the soldiers' quarters. The towers on the north side of the inner ward are the Devereux Tower (fourteenth century), where Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was imprisoned in 1601; the Flint Tower (rebuilt in 1796); the Bowyer Tower (thirteenth century), where George, Duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey in 1478; the Brick Tower, in the upper part of which Raleigh was for a time confined; and the Martin Tower (thirteenth century, but altered by Wren), the scene of Colonel Blood's attempt to seize the Crown Jewels, and the place where the Seven Bishops were lodged in 1689.

[*On leaving the Tower, cross Tower Hill to Lower Thames Street.*]

LOWER THAMES STREET

The street served as a platform to the South Wall of Roman London, which ran from the Tower to Blackfriars and was built c. 360. After the Great Fire, the road was raised several feet to prevent flooding. Geoffrey Chaucer was born in the Vintry, Thames Street, c. 1340.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—The present building was erected by David Laing 1814–17, but in 1828 the centre part

was rebuilt by Sir R. Smirke. The original building, which was east of the existing one, was built in 1385 for the collection of wool dues.

HARP LANE.—A messuage with a garden known as "le Harpe" which existed here in 1543 gave its name to the lane.

At No. 16 is Bakers' Hall, built 1719–22 to replace an earlier hall destroyed by fire in 1715. It is a complete example of an eighteenth-century hall and contains a good oak screen.

ST. DUNSTAN'S LANE; ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH. —There was a church on this site at least as early as the thirteenth century, which was enlarged in 1382. The church was rebuilt in 1633, was destroyed in the Great Fire, and again rebuilt by Wren in 1667–9. Of Wren's building the tower with its beautiful lantern steeple alone remains, the rest of the church having been rebuilt in 1817 by Laing in the Perpendicular style. In the pre-Fire church was a monument to Sir John Hawkins, the navigator, who died at sea. The monuments of Alderman Paravicini (d. 1696), who was a friend of Pepys, Sir John Moore (d. 1702), and Sir William Russell (d. 1705) should be noticed.

COAL EXCHANGE (No. 96) was built in 1849. In the interior is a circular hall with a glass dome. The remains of a Roman bath, discovered when the foundations were dug, may be seen.

ST. MARY-AT-HILL, the name of a street as well as of a church. The appellation "at Hill" is derived from the situation of the church "on the Hill," there being a steep ascent from Billingsgate. There is record of a twelfth-century building, and Stow mentions that Thomas à Becket was "parson" here. The church was rebuilt in 1497, but was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren with the exception of the stone tower, which escaped the flames. The tower, however, became unsafe and

was replaced by a brick one in 1780. Not much of Wren's building remains, the interior of the church having been entirely remodelled in 1848. There is a well-carved pulpit of the seventeenth century, an old font-cover which was saved from the Great Fire, and some good sword-rests, two of which were used by Lord Mayor Beckford. Dr. Edward Young, author of *Night Thoughts*, was married in this church in 1731.

LOVE LANE.—At the Eastcheap corner stood the church of St. Andrew Hubbard, a building of the thirteenth century which was destroyed in 1666 and not rebuilt. The King's Weigh House, which previous to the Great Fire was in Cornhill, was then built on part of the site, and about 1697 a Dissenters' meeting-house was founded over the Weigh House and was known as the Weigh House Chapel. The congregation continued here till 1834, when a new chapel was erected on Fish Street Hill, and in 1891 the present chapel was erected in Duke Street, W.

BOTOLPH LANE.—On the west side of this lane, beyond Monument Street, stood the church of St. George, the only church in the City dedicated to the patron saint of England. A church existed here in the fourteenth century; it was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren, but was demolished in 1904.

Opposite the bottom of the lane, on the south side of Thames Street, stood the church of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, from Norman times until destroyed by the Great Fire; the burying-ground was built on.

No. 6. On the wall, above the ground-floor, is a sculptured stone sign representing a chained bear and dated 1670; it probably belonged originally to Bear Quay, the site of which is now covered by the Custom House.

PUDDING LANE.—The name, according to Stow, is due to the fact that the butchers of Eastcheap had

a scalding-house for hogs here, and the "puddings" with other filth of beasts "were voided down that way to dungboats on the Thames."

At No. 25 on the east side (rebuilt) the Great Fire originated on September 2nd, 1666. The stone tablet attributing the Fire to "Papists" which was set up on the house in 1681 is now in the Guildhall Museum.

ST. MAGNUS'S CHURCH.—The earliest mention of a church on this site is in 1067. Henry Yevele, who restored Westminster Hall, was buried here in 1400. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren in 1676, and he added the steeple with its octagonal lantern in 1705. The ground-storey of the tower was originally open on the west side only, but in 1762 a passage was made through it to form a footway to old London Bridge. The old bridge, built in 1176, of which an arch was exposed during recent excavations, was in a direct line with the tower. The interior is divided into a nave and aisles by slender Ionic columns and contains some good woodwork, particularly the reredos, pulpit, organ-case, and west gallery. The marble font, given in 1683, has a well-designed oak cover. A panel commemorates Miles Coverdale (Rector 1564–6), whose remains were brought here from St. Bartholomew Exchange when that church was demolished in 1840.

MONUMENT STREET.—The Monument, set up 1671–7 as a memorial of the Great Fire, was designed by Wren. It is a fluted Doric column surmounted by a flaming gilt urn; its height is 202 feet. On the pedestal are inscriptions and an allegorical carving in relief. On this site was the church of St. Margaret, New Fish Street, founded in the twelfth century, which was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

FISH STREET HILL.—At the Eastcheap corner stood the church of St. Leonard. It existed here

at least as early as the fourteenth century, but was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

Near the Thames Street end stood the church of St. Mary Mounthaw. Stow asserts that the original church was built by a family named Mounthaunt as a chapel to their house here, and that in 1234 they sold the house to the Bishop of Hereford of that time and that it became the London residence of the Bishops of Hereford until the sixteenth century. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

Oliver Goldsmith, when he came to London in 1756 after his Continental journey, served as an assistant to a chemist named Jacob whose premises were in this street.

[*Turn up Fish Street Hill into Eastcheap; then proceed eastward along the north side of the street, and its continuation, Great Tower Street.*]

GREAT TOWER STREET

The street is so named from its proximity to the Tower of London.

ROOD LANE—named from a rood in the churchyard of St. Margaret's which was placed there in 1538 whilst the church was being taken down and rebuilt. The parishioners objected to the rood, which was pulled down by them and broken in pieces.

The church of St. Margaret Pattens is mentioned as early as the twelfth century; it was rebuilt in 1538, and again (by Wren) after the Great Fire. Stow explains "Pattens" as due to the fact that pattens were made and sold there, but it is more likely derived from a family named "Patin," who are mentioned in a twelfth-century deed and were probably the founders of the original church on this site. The present building consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. The tower at the north-west has a lofty lead-covered spire. The altarpiece and

organ-case are adorned with good wood carvings, and at the west end are two handsome canopied pews. On the south wall is a large monument to Sir Peter Delme (d. 1728), who was Lord Mayor in 1723.

MINCING LANE.—The name is derived from the "mynchens," or nuns of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, who held property there.

At No. 41 is the Clothworkers' Hall, which stood on this site in Stow's time, though the present building dates only from 1860. Pepys was Master of this Company in 1677, and the "loving-cup" which he presented is still preserved here.

MARK LANE.—The derivation of the name is doubtful. Stow suggests it was so called of a mart formerly kept there, but the street is earliest mentioned as "Mark Layne."

No. 33 (reached by a passage between Nos. 31 and 34) was built late in the seventeenth century by the Nevilles; it is the finest City mansion of the period which remains. The entrance-gateway, which was pulled down in 1888, is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

In STAR ALLEY is the fifteenth-century tower and part of the churchyard of All Hallows Staining. The church escaped the Great Fire but fell down in 1671, was rebuilt c. 1683, and demolished in 1870. "Staining" probably denotes that the early church was built of stone at a time when wood was the more common material.

HART STREET (a turning on the east side of Mark Lane), in which stands St. Olave's Church. The dedication suggests that it was built in Danish times, but it is not mentioned in documents until early in the thirteenth century. The present building dates from c. 1450 and consists of a clerestoried nave and chancel under one continuous roof separated from aisles by an arcade of Purbeck marble. The roof of oak with carved bosses dates from 1632. The vestry,

on the south side, was built in 1662, though the door by which it is entered from the church is of the fifteenth century; the room has wainscoted walls and an ornamented plaster ceiling. The tower is at the south-west—the upper part was rebuilt of brick in 1732. The oak pulpit was brought here from St. Benet's, Gracechurch, when that church was demolished in 1867, and two of the eighteenth-century wrought-iron sword-rests came from All Hallows Staining in 1870.

The church contains many monuments, some of which were brought here from All Hallows Staining. The following should be noticed: *In north aisle*—Sir Andrew Riccard, a distinguished merchant, d. 1672 (a marble statue); Peter Cappone, a Florentine gentleman, d. 1582 (kneeling figure in armour). *In the north arcade*—Andrew Bayninge, d. 1610, and Paul Bayninge, d. 1616 (well-executed kneeling figures); Mrs. Elizabeth Pepys, d. 1669 (a white marble monument with bust). *On south side of chancel*—Marble tablet to Sir John Mennes, d. 1671 (a friend of Pepys and often mentioned in his Diary). *At east end of south aisle*—Curious brass to John and Ellyne Orgone, 1584. *In south aisle*—Sir Richard Haddon, twice Lord Mayor, d. 1524 (a marble slab with brass showing effigies); Sir James Deane (elaborate monument with kneeling figures), d. 1608; Samuel Pepys, d. 1703 (monument erected 1884 marks the site of the small gallery in which he sat); Monkhouse Davison, 1793, and Abram Newman, 1799 (partners in the firm responsible for exporting the chests of tea to America which, being sunk in Boston Harbour, gave rise to the War of Independence).

The parents of Joseph Chamberlain were married in this church in 1835.

The clock which projects from the tower was brought here from St. Olave Jewry. The gateway in Seething Lane is decorated with skulls—a reminder that many victims of the Plague were buried in the

churchyard. Dickens gives a description of the churchyard in *The Uncommercial Traveller* (chap. 21).

[*Regain Great Tower Street by turning down Seething Lane.*]

SEETHING LANE.—The origin of the name is doubtful; it is probably derived from the name of a Saxon owner. Samuel Pepys lived in a house on the east side of this street from 1660 to 1673, and the greater part of his Diary was written here. The offices of the Port of London Authority now occupy the site.

ALL HALLOWS BARKING.—The church is so called from its having been at one time a possession of the Abbess and Convent of Barking in Essex. The three western bays are Trans-Norman; the remainder of the building is of the fifteenth century with the exception of the brick tower (built in 1659) and a modern porch. The north chancel aisle was erected on a portion of the site of a chapel founded by Richard I. The west end of the church was damaged by an explosion in 1649, and the building was threatened and slightly damaged in the Great Fire, which Pepys viewed from its tower (see his Diary, September 5th, 1666).

The pulpit dates from 1613, and the font-cover is an elaborate piece of carving by Grinling Gibbons. There are a large number of brasses, of which that to William Tonge (d. 1389), with inscription in French, is the oldest in London; the finest is a Flemish brass to Andrew Evyngar and his wife, 1533. Others worthy of notice are to William Thynne (d. 1546), to whom we owe the first complete edition of Chaucer; John Bacon and wife, 1437; John Croke and wife, 1477; John Rusche, 1498; and Christopher Rawson and wives, 1518.

In this church Bishop Andrewes was baptized in 1555 and William Penn in 1644 (modern tablet on south wall). Archbishop Laud was buried here after his execution in 1645, but his remains were removed to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1663. Judge Jeffreys

was married here to his first wife in 1667, and John Quincy Adams (sixth President of the U.S.A.) was married here in 1797.

No. 34. An archway leads to a courtyard fronting which is a fine house of the seventeenth century.

No. 48. "The Czar's Head" stands on the site of a tavern to which Peter the Great used to resort during his stay in England in 1698.

[*Emerge on Tower Hill. Turn left and keep round the Tower to the Minories* (*left*), *passing Trinity Square.*]

TRINITY SQUARE

The name of this square is derived from Trinity House, which is on the north side.

A small square pavement within the railings of the gardens on the west side marks the site of the scaffold where political and state prisoners were executed. Amongst those who suffered death here were Sir Thomas More, 1535; the Protector Somerset, 1552; Lord Guildford Dudley, 1553; Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1554; the Earl of Strafford, 1641; Archbishop Laud, 1645; and the Duke of Monmouth, 1685.

MINORIES

The name of this street was derived from the Minoresses, or Nuns of the Order of St. Clare; part of it is in the Borough of Stepney.

No. 156. The sign of the "Wooden Midshipman," which is referred to by Dickens in *Dombey and Son* (chap. 4) as marking the shop of "Solomon Gills" in Leadenhall Street, is preserved inside this shop, which, like Gills's, is a nautical instrument maker's.

[*Reaching Aldgate High Street, visit St. Botolph's Church* (*opposite*) *and then turn left.*]

ALDGATE HIGH STREET

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH.—There was a church on this site as early as 1125. Stow, when he was writing

his *Survey*, said it had then been "lately new built." In the eighteenth century the church had become dilapidated and it was rebuilt by George Dance the elder in 1740. In the old church Daniel Defoe was married in 1684. The present church is of brick with stone dressings and has a lofty tower surmounted by a small spire; a peculiarity of the building is that it does not orientate, the altar being placed at the north. In the west gallery is a canopied tomb of alabaster commemorating Thomas, Lord Darcy (beheaded 1537), and Sir Nicholas Carew (beheaded 1538), and various members of their families. The head of the Duke of Suffolk, who was executed in 1552, is preserved here; it was discovered in 1852 in the vaults of Holy Trinity Church, Minories.

ALDGATE (originally "Alegate") was probably one of the four original gates erected by the Romans; its site was between Duke Street and Houndsditch. The gate was rebuilt in the twelfth century and again in 1609; it was demolished in 1761. Chaucer had rooms over the gate in 1374–86.

JEWRY STREET—so called from the fact that the Jews, who were banished in the thirteenth century, settled here after their return to this country in the time of Cromwell instead of in "Old Jewry," where they were originally established.

No. 7 is an old house erected c. 1650.

Nos. 18/20 are divided from the buildings in Vine Street by a portion of the old City wall.

The street leads into "Crutched Friars," the name of which is derived from the Friars of the Holy Cross, called "crouched" or "crossed" friars, who had a house here.

No. 25 is on the site of the "Black Bull," from which Dickens makes Pickwick take the Ipswich coach (*vide Pickwick Papers*, chap. 20).

ALDGATE PUMP.—Stow records that there was a pump here in his time. The pump was taken down in 1876 and a drinking-fountain erected on the site.

Dickens makes frequent references to the pump in his novels.

[*At the pump the road forks; take that on the left and proceed along Fenchurch Street.*]

FENCHURCH STREET

The street derived its name from the church. The original meaning of "fen" is uncertain. Stow attributes it to fenny or marshy ground, but there is no proof that the ground was of this nature. The name may have been derived from the Latin *fænum*, "hay," owing to the proximity of the hay-market.

ST. KATHERINE COLEMAN.—This church, which stands in Church Street just behind the houses on the Fenchurch Street frontage, is now closed and will shortly be demolished. It is a plain brick building erected in 1734 to replace a building at least as old as the fourteenth century which had escaped the Great Fire.

No. 53, now the London Tavern, is ornamented with statues, including one of Queen Elizabeth, who, when Princess, is said to have dined at a tavern on this site on her release from the Tower in 1554. This is recorded in an inscription over the entrance-doorway.

FEN COURT ran originally on the east side of the churchyard of St. Gabriel Fenchurch; part of this churchyard still exists and is laid out as a garden. The church was destroyed by the Great Fire and not rebuilt; it stood in the middle of the road between Rood Lane and Mincing Lane. It had existed from the fourteenth century at least, and in early records is referred to as "All Hallows" or "St. Mary's," the designation "St. Gabriel" not occurring in records until 1526.

LIME STREET, so called because lime was sold here. A small portion of the church of St. Dionis Backchurch

remains. The church, originally of twelfth-century foundation, stood at the west corner of the street. It was rebuilt after the Great Fire, but demolished in 1878. "Backchurch" indicates the position of the church as standing back from Fenchurch Street.

No. 17. In these premises are incorporated the hall and a smaller room which were part of the hall of the Pewterers' Company built by Wren in 1678. The present hall, built in 1840 after a fire, is at No. 15.

[*On reaching the end of the street, turn to the left along the southern end of Gracechurch Street.*]

GRACECHURCH STREET

The street derived its name from St. Benet's Church, commonly called "Grasschurch" from its proximity to the grass-market.

ST. BENET'S PLACE marks the southern extent of St. Benet's Church, which stood at the south-west corner of Fenchurch Street. A church existed here in the twelfth century which was destroyed in the Great Fire. Wren's church which replaced it was demolished in 1867.

[*Cross to King William's statue, proceed towards London Bridge, and just before reaching Fishmongers' Hall go down a flight of steps to Upper Thames Street, along which turn westward.*]

UPPER THAMES STREET

FISHMONGERS' HALL.—There has been a hall on this site since 1320; it was rebuilt after the Great Fire and again in 1833. Walworth's dagger and a fine Tudor pall are preserved here; also a chair made from oak piles and stone taken from the London Bridge of 1176 when it was rebuilt in 1832.

ARTHUR STREET was formed under an Act of Parliament of 1829, which provided for the formation of approaches to the new London Bridge.

The street leads into Martin Lane, in which stood the church of St. Martin Orgar, dating from very early times. " Orgar " is from the name of a founder or benefactor. The remnants of the church which escaped the Great Fire were restored and used by the French Protestants until 1820. In 1826 the church was demolished, except the tower, and in 1851 this tower was pulled down and another erected, which still stands.

SWAN LANE (opposite Arthur Street).—The school building of the ward still remains, though now used for other purposes. On the front are two well-carved figures of school-children, and on the back (in Black Raven Alley) an inscription recording the building of the schools in 1775.

LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE.—A church existed here in the eleventh century. A chapel and college adjoining the church were erected by Sir John Poultney c. 1334. The college was surrendered in the reign of Edward VI and the church burnt in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. The position of the churchyard is marked by some trees and tombs ; the Flemish weavers brought over by Edward III were granted the use of this churchyard as a meeting-place.

Nos. 1 and 2 in this street have beautiful doorways, dated 1703 ; they are the finest examples of shell hoods remaining in London.

No. 92. The site of the mansion of Cold Harbour has been occupied by a brewery since the eighteenth century. An arched gateway of the mansion still remains. The steeple and choir of All Hallows-the-Less stood over the entrance-gate ; the church, which was destroyed in the fire of 1666 and not rebuilt, had existed here from the thirteenth century. Within the churchyard, part of which remains, is an old watch-house, now part of the premises of an adjacent tavern ; in it is a recess for a fire-bell. The mansion of Cold Harbour once belonged to Sir John Poultney, who was four times Mayor in the

reign of Edward III, and subsequently had many famous owners, including Edward the Black Prince, Henry V (when Prince of Wales), and Lady Margaret Beaufort (mother of Henry VII). Henry VIII gave it to Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, in exchange for Durham House in the Strand.

ALL HALLOWS LANE.—On the east side of this lane stood the church of All Hallows-the-Great. A tablet on the wall with an almost illegible inscription marks the site. The church had existed on this site since the thirteenth century. The tower was taken down in 1876 and replaced by a belfry which still stands and retains its two bells. The church was demolished in 1893, when the fittings were removed to St. Margaret Lothbury and St. Michael, College Hill; the sale of the site partly paid for the building of All Hallows Church, Gospel Oak. The churchyard remains *in situ*, and in it are the remains of a column of the church which existed here before the Great Fire. There is a reference to the old church in Pepys' Diary (April 22nd, 1660).

DOWGATE HILL.—Dowgate was one of two gates in the south side of the Roman Wall, being a water-gate to the Thames where the Walbrook entered the river. The name is probably derived from an old English name "Duua."

No. 28, INNHOLDERS' HALL, was rebuilt by Wren in 1670, and his building remains, except the College Street front and the court-room, which date from 1886. There is a fine entrance-doorway.

No. 8, SKINNERS' HALL, was rebuilt in 1672. The Dowgate front was again rebuilt in 1790 and the dining-hall in 1850. General Monk dined in the old hall just before the return of Charles II in 1660.

No. 5, TALLOW CHANDLERS' HALL, rebuilt in 1672 and partially rebuilt again in 1871.

CLOAK LANE.—the church of St. John the Baptist, founded in the twelfth century, enlarged in

1421, and rebuilt in 1621, stood at the north-west corner of Dowgate Hill on the bank of the Walbrook. It was not rebuilt after 1666. The site was enclosed for a churchyard, but the greater part of this was appropriated to other uses c. 1885.

CANNON STREET HOTEL covers the site of the church of St. Mary Bothaw, which existed early in the twelfth century. It was repaired in 1621, but destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. South of this church was the site of the great mansion called the Erber, where the Countess of Salisbury (beheaded by order of Henry VIII) resided 1513–41, and, at a later date, Sir Francis Drake.

Still farther south was the Steel-yard of the Hanseatic Traders. They had a house here from very early times, and about 1260 they bought property adjacent to their guildhall. They were in occupation of the Steel-yard in 1320, but were not owners of this property till 1475. In 1598 the Traders were expelled from England, and their hall was used for the purpose of a Navy Office. The hall was destroyed in the Great Fire. The origin of the name "Steel-yard" is obscure; the trade carried on here was of a general character, and steel does not seem to have been an important item.

COLLEGE HILL.—The earliest name of this street was Paternoster Church Street; it was afterwards known as "La Reole," from the foreign wine-merchants who had a house here, and subsequently by its present name in commemoration of the college founded here by Whittington.

St. Michael's Church existed from early times. It was rebuilt early in the fifteenth century by Sir Richard Whittington, who at his death in 1423 was buried in the chancel. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Edward Strong under Wren's supervision. The tower of three storeys is crowned by a graceful steeple; the plain interior was rearranged by Butterfield in 1886. The oak

altarpiece and canopied pulpit show good carving. Under the lectern is a group carved in oak representing Charity repressing Avarice. This, with the screen at the west end and the figures of Moses and Aaron at the east end, was brought here from the church of All Hallows-the-Great.

Nos. 21 and 22 were built just after the Great Fire and occupy the site of Whittington's house "The Tabard."

No. 4 has a well-carved seventeenth-century doorway.

QUEEN STREET.—The street was made after the Fire of 1666 as a direct route from the Guildhall to the river, and was named in honour of the Queen (Catherine of Braganza).

At the corner of Thames Street, on the east side, is part of the churchyard of St. Martin Vintry. There was a church here in the eleventh century, which was rebuilt in the thirteenth century and again in 1632; it was destroyed in the Great Fire and not again rebuilt.

The little garden in front of two seventeenth-century houses on the west side is a part of the churchyard of the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, founded in the twelfth century and rebuilt in 1371, but destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

No. 68½, VINTNERS' HALL, was rebuilt by Wren in 1671, and again partly rebuilt in 1823. The council-room, which dates from Wren's time, contains carving by Grinling Gibbons and some old tapestry of the fifteenth century.

GARLICK HILL—so called from the sale of garlic here.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.—There was a church on this site from early times, which was rebuilt in 1326 and extensively repaired and added to in 1624; this church was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren. The nave is separated from the aisles by Ionic columns elevated on lofty bases. An unusual

feature is a recess at the eastern end of the chancel. The tower is at the west end. The church contains some handsome woodwork; the organ-screen is exceptionally finely carved. The choir-stalls and pulpit were brought here from St. Michael Queenhithe in 1875. A tablet in the chancel records the narrow escape of the church from destruction by German bombs in 1917. Over the clock is a quaint carved and gilded figure of St. James in the guise of a pilgrim. The church is that referred to in No. 147 of the *Spectator*. Richard Lyons, who was beheaded in Cheapside by Wat Tyler, was buried in the old church on this site. A mummified figure is preserved in a glass case in the vestibule, which is referred to in Besant's *The Bell of St. Paul's*.

LITTLE TRINITY LANE preserves the name of the church of Holy Trinity-the-Less, originally built in the thirteenth century, rebuilt in 1608, and destroyed in the Great Fire. After the Great Fire, the site was granted to the Lutheran traders for a church. The site of the church is now occupied by the Mansion House Station.

No. 9 is PAINTER-STAINERS' HALL, designed by Wren. The carved doorway is ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. A new wing was added in 1880.

BREAD STREET HILL.—The church of St. Nicholas Olave, which stood on the west side, was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

HUGGIN LANE.—The rectory of St. James Garlickhithe occupies part of the site of the church of St. Michael Queenhithe. The original church was built in the twelfth century; it was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren, and finally demolished in 1876. Part of the old porch of St. Michael's is incorporated in the rectory house. Above the roof rises a gilded vane representing a ship in full sail, which also came from St. Michael's.

ST. MARY SOMERSET.—The name "Somerset" was probably originally "Summer's Hith"—from an

owner of property here. The church, built by Wren to replace a twelfth-century building which was destroyed in the Great Fire, was demolished in 1871 with the exception of the tower. Gilbert Ironside, Bishop of Hereford, was buried here in 1701; his remains were taken to Hereford Cathedral when the church was pulled down.

ST. PETER'S, PAUL'S WHARF.—A portion of the churchyard remains a little east of Peter's Hill. The church was not rebuilt after 1666; it had existed on this site since the twelfth century.

LAMBETH HILL.—In the wall of premises facing the western of the two approaches from Thames Street is a tablet commemorating the founding of almshouses here by David Smith in 1584, and their rebuilding by Sir Thomas Fitch after the Great Fire.

ST. BENET'S CHURCH.—The earliest mention of a church on this site is in 1111; the church was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren in 1685. It is of red brick with stone quoins and stone festoons over the windows. The west door is finely carved. The tower is plain; it is crowned by a cupola which supports a lantern and small spire. The interior is almost square and has an aisle on the north side separated from the nave by two Corinthian columns. There is a good reredos and pulpit and a reading-desk of unusual design. Inigo Jones was buried in the old church in 1652 beside his parents; a small tablet on the east wall records the original inscription on his monument. Henry Fielding was married here in 1747 to his second wife. Since 1879 the church has been used by the Welsh community in London.

Nos. 12 and 13 occupy the site of the second Baynard Castle. The first castle, which stood near the north end of Blackfriars Bridge, was built by Ralph Baynard, a Norman noble who came over with William the Conqueror. In 1198 Robert Fitzwalter lived here;

he took up arms against King John in 1213 and was banished and his castle destroyed.

The second castle was built to the east of the former one in 1428 by Humphry, Duke of Gloucester. In 1457 the castle was in possession of the Dukes of York, and here Edward IV accepted the Crown in 1461 and Richard III in 1483.

Henry VII rebuilt the house about 1487 and often resided there. The place afterwards came into possession of the Earls of Pembroke, and here the Earl of that name, in 1553, assembled the Council of State which decided to support Mary rather than Jane Grey. The house was destroyed in the Fire of 1666 and not rebuilt.

[*At St. Paul's Station, cross Queen Victoria Street, proceed up Water Lane, turn to the right along Carter Lane, and rejoin Queen Victoria Street by St. Andrew's Hill; then turn left.*]

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

This street was opened in 1871. Its construction involved the destruction of many old houses, and numerous courts and alleys were swept away.

WATER LANE.—Playhouse Yard covers part of the site of the theatre established here by James Burbage in 1596 and pulled down by order of the Parliament in 1655, in which Shakespeare probably acted. The Great Hall of the Friary was probably used for the theatre and was the first roofed playhouse.

In IRELAND YARD (approached through Playhouse Yard) some small fragments of the monastery buildings remain. The friars moved here from Holborn in 1276 and erected extensive monastic buildings; a portion of the City Wall was pulled down and afterwards rebuilt outside the precincts. The body of Hubert de Burgh (who gave the friars the site of their house in Holborn) was buried here. Parliaments were held here in 1450 and 1524, and within

the walls Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio heard the case of Queen Catherine of Aragon in 1529. The monastery surrendered to the Crown in 1538. Ireland Yard took its name from a family called Ireland. It was from William Ireland that Shakespeare bought a house in 1612 abutting on the street leading to Puddle Dock.

APOTHECARIES' HALL is an excellent example of seventeenth-century architecture. It retains the shop, court-room, and library of the building erected in 1670 to replace that destroyed by the Great Fire.

CARTER LANE was originally "Carter's Lane," and probably, therefore, named after a former owner of property.

CHURCH ENTRY formed a passage to St. Anne's Church, which was the parish church for the inhabitants of the precincts of Blackfriars. It was rebuilt in 1597 and enlarged in 1613, but was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt; part of the burial-ground remains.

WARDROBE COURT marks the site of the King's Wardrobe, which existed here from c. 1350 until destroyed by the Great Fire. Houses were then built round a court on the site of the garden, and some of these seventeenth-century buildings remain.

BELL YARD.—The site of the "Bell" Inn, from which Richard Quiney wrote to Shakespeare, is marked by an inscription on the wall; the letter, which is the only one extant addressed to Shakespeare, is in the Museum at Stratford-on-Avon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH was built by Wren on the site of a thirteenth-century church destroyed in the Great Fire. The exterior is of red brick. In the interior are galleries with Doric columns above and below, and a fine panelled ceiling. On the north side is a monument to the Rev. William Romaine (an ardent follower of Whitefield), who was rector here 1766–95.

DOCTORS' COMMONS was a college of doctors of law, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was rebuilt after the Great Fire and existed until 1867. The Court of Arches and other ecclesiastical and Admiralty tribunals sat here. Dickens makes mention of the place in several of his books (see *Pickwick Papers*, chap. 10). The site is now occupied by a department of the Post Office.

COLLEGE OF ARMS.—This building, which was originally the town house of the Earls of Derby, was given by Queen Mary to the Heralds in 1555. It was considerably damaged in the Great Fire and was remodelled in brick—probably by Wren. The famous fifteenth-century Warwick Roll with drawings illustrating the history of the Earls of Warwick from 1066 to 1485, and the Westminster Tournament Roll (sixteenth century) are preserved here; also the sword, dagger, and ring of James IV of Scotland.

ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY.—There was a thirteenth-century building on this site which perished in the Great Fire and was rebuilt by Wren, this being the first of his churches to be completed. It is oblong in shape and without aisles. The walls are panelled and there is some good woodwork, including a well-carved pulpit and font-cover and high-backed seats for the churchwardens. At the north-west is a tower of four storeys, above which is an octagonal lead spire terminating in a gilded ball and vane. The entrance from Queen Victoria Street was made in 1873. The name "Cole Abbey" has not been satisfactorily explained; it may be a corruption of the name of a founder.

FRIDAY STREET.—On the east side, near the south end of the street, stood the church of St. Margaret Moses. It was founded in the twelfth century, and was named from a benefactor named Moyses, who restored the church at a later date. John Rogers, the martyr, was rector here 1550–51. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

OLD CHANGE (approached by Knightrider Street).—At the south-west corner stood the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, which was in existence in the twelfth century. It was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, but being seriously damaged by a fire in 1886 was pulled down. The Rev. R. H. Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, who was rector from 1824 till 1842, was buried here in 1845.

BREAD STREET (southern end), ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH.—The original building existed in the twelfth century; it was destroyed in 1666 and rebuilt by Wren. The interior is practically in its original state; it is pillarless and has a domed roof which rests on arches above the window-niches in the walls. There is some excellent woodwork, including a pulpit with well-carved canopy, an oak reredos enriched with gilding, and the original pews. The sculptured marble font, presented by Sir Nicholas Crispe in 1622, was saved from the old church. Sir Nicholas Crispe, a devoted adherent of the Stuarts, was buried here in 1665, but in 1898 his remains were removed to Hammersmith churchyard. Shelley and Mary Godwin were married in this church in 1816.

[*Emerge into Cannon Street and proceed along the north side of the street from St. Paul's Churchyard to King William Street.*]

CANNON STREET

The name is a corruption of "Candlewick Street," the district being at one time the centre of the wax chandlers' trade. The original street did not extend beyond Walbrook, the western portion being made in 1853 when some old streets were obliterated.

OLD CHANGE—so called because the King's Exchange for the receipt of bullion was established here in the reign of Henry VII and continued here until the Commonwealth.

The church of ST. AUGUSTINE with ST. FAITH was built by Wren in place of a twelfth-century building dedicated to St. Augustine which was destroyed in the Great Fire. Before the Fire, the parish church of St. Faith was beneath the choir of Old St. Paul's, the original church of St. Faith having been pulled down about 1256 when the cathedral was extended towards the east. After the Fire the rectories of St. Augustine and St. Faith were united, the church built by Wren serving for both parishes.

The interior of the present church is divided into a nave and aisles by Ionic columns ; the columns are elevated on very lofty bases ; the ceiling of the nave is arched and is pierced by skylights. The altarpiece and pulpit are worthy of notice. At the west end of the south aisle is a marble tablet to Judith (first wife of William Cowper), who died in 1705 ; her husband afterwards became Lord Chancellor and obtained an earldom. The Rev. R. H. Barham (author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*) was rector here from 1842 until his death in 1845.

CORDWAINERS' HALL was originally built here c. 1440. It was rebuilt in 1557, and after being destroyed in the Great Fire was again rebuilt. The fine frontage is modern.

FRIDAY STREET—so called from the Friday trade in fish which was sold here. Chaucer, according to his own evidence given in the heraldic controversy Scrope *v.* Grosvenor, was once in this street.

At the corner of Watling Street is part of the burying-ground of the church of St. John the Evangelist, a thirteenth-century building which was destroyed in the Fire of 1666 and not rebuilt.

On the west side of the street, near Cheapside, stood the church of St. Matthew, originally a thirteenth-century building which was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, but demolished in 1886 ; nothing remains to mark the site. Sir Hugh Myddleton served

as churchwarden here 1598–1600, and at his death in 1631 was buried in the churchyard of the pre-Fire church.

BREAD STREET—so called from the sale of bread here. On a warehouse at the corner of Watling Street is a tablet with sculptured bust of John Milton; it marks the site of All Hallows Church, founded in the thirteenth century, where the poet was baptized in 1608. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren, but Wren's building was demolished in 1877.

Nos. 58–63 in this street cover the site of Spread Eagle Court, where John Milton was born. The sign of the "Spread Eagle," which was put up after the Great Fire to mark the site of the birthplace, is now in the Guildhall Museum.

BOW LANE—named after the church of St. Mary-le-Bow; its earlier name was Cordwainer Street, from the shoemakers' shops here.

The church of ST. MARY ALDERMARY was in existence in the reign of William I and was called "Aldermary" or "Eldermary" when other churches were built in the City dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The church was rebuilt by Sir Henry Keble in 1511 and the lower portion of the tower is of that date. The remainder was built by Wren after the Great Fire in imitation of Keble's church. The building is in the Tudor style and has a fan-traceried roof; its shape is curiously irregular. Most of the furniture is modern, but the seventeenth-century pulpit and font have been retained. In the pre-Fire church Milton was married in 1662 to his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull.

At the corner of Watling Street is "Ye Olde Watling Restaurant." The building was one of the first houses erected in London after the Great Fire.

In NEW COURT, on the west side of the Lane, is Williamson's Hotel, a fine old Georgian building approached through handsome iron gates.

QUEEN STREET.—This street was originally called Soper Lane; when it was rebuilt after the Great Fire it was renamed in honour of Queen Catherine of Braganza.

On the east side of the street, north of Queen Victoria Street, is Pancras Lane, called "Needlers' Lane" before the Great Fire. In this lane are the churchyards of St. Pancras and St. Benet Sherehog; the churches, which were destroyed in 1666 and not rebuilt, had existed on this site from the thirteenth century.

TOWER ROYAL was so called after a house belonging to wine merchants from La Reole, near Bordeaux, who first built it in the thirteenth century. The mansion, which stood where Cannon Street cuts Tower Royal Street, came into the possession of the Crown, and in 1331 Edward III presented it to Queen Philippa. Richard II and his mother took refuge here when the Tower of London was seized by the followers of Wat Tyler.

BUDGE ROW—so called from the skinners who dwelt there. "Budge" was a fine lambskin fur used for edging scholastic gowns.

The site of St. Antholin's Church, which was destroyed in 1874, is marked by a small open space which contains a monument with a stone representation in relief of the demolished building. There was a building on the site at least as early as the fourteenth century; it perished in the Great Fire and was rebuilt by Wren with a beautiful stone spire.

In the passage of No. 28 is a carving representing a leopard; this was the sign of the Skinners' Company, to whom the property formerly belonged.

WALBROOK.—In ancient days this was the bed of a stream called the Walbrook, which emptied itself into the Thames at Dowgate. The first buildings of Roman London were probably situated on the banks of this stream.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH is first mentioned in 1096; it was then on the west side of the Walbrook, but in the fifteenth century it was rebuilt on the east side of the stream. The church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present building which replaced it is one of Wren's best works. The interior shows a unique and varied arrangement of sixteen Corinthian columns elevated on bases, and is crowned by a fine dome. The canopied pulpit and the font-cover are well carved. Sir John Vanburgh, architect and playwright, was buried here in 1726. Charlotte and Anne Brontë attended service in this church when they were visiting London in 1848.

BUCKLERSBURY (the turning almost opposite the church) links Walbrook with Cheapside, Queen Victoria Street cutting through it. The street gets its name from the Buckerells, a famous family in the thirteenth century; their town house, called the "Old Barge," was near the Walbrook end. In this street Sir Thomas More lived for some years after his marriage in 1507, and his daughter (Margaret Roper) was born here. Richard Quiney, Shakespeare's friend, had his business here, and the street is mentioned in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (Act III, scene 3).

The MANSION HOUSE (on the east side at the end of Walbrook) was built by George Dance the elder. The Lord Mayors have resided here since 1752. On part of this site and on the open space on its west side stood the church of St. Mary Woolchurch, so called because wool was weighed in the churchyard for the levying of customs. The original church on this site was built in the thirteenth century; it was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, but was destroyed in the Great Fire and not again rebuilt.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH.—The church was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire. It is surmounted by an octagonal cupola, which is illumined by four circular lights. The cupola rests on pillars fixed against the

walls, and on one separate column on the north side, above which is a small gallery to which is fastened a gilded clock. Affixed to the column on the north side is a monument to Michael Godfrey, first Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, who was killed at Namur in 1695.

The LONDON STONE, built into the Cannon Street wall and covered by an iron grating, was probably near the centre of the first Roman settlement in London, and from this spot the milestones on the Roman roads were measured. Jack Cade struck this stone as a sign of the subjugation of the City in 1450 (*vide Henry VI*, Part 2).

ST. SWITHIN'S LANE.—Salters' Hall, built 1823–7, is on the site of the house of Henry Fitzalwyn, the first Mayor of London whose name is recorded; the house was afterwards sold to the Priory of Tortington, from which it passed in 1539 to the De Veres, Earls of Oxford. In 1641 the Salters' Company bought the mansion.

In the garden of this house Empson and Dudley (Henry VII's "instruments of oppression") used to meet for consultation; they lived in two houses in the adjacent Walbrook which joined the garden in St. Swithin's Lane.

ABCHURCH LANE.—The church of St. Mary Abchurch (originally "Upchurch" from its position on rising ground) was built by Wren to replace a church of ancient foundation destroyed in the Great Fire. It is almost square in plan, and is surmounted by a cupola which is embellished with paintings by Sir James Thornhill. The altarpiece, enclosed by Corinthian columns, displays above the centre a gilded figure of a pelican, and is adorned by beautifully carved festoons of fruit and flowers—some of the finest of Grinling Gibbons's work. The canopied pulpit of carved oak, the superb font-cover (ornamented with figures of the Evangelists), and the high pews against the north and south walls should be

noticed. Against the east wall is a monument to Sir Patience Ward, d. 1696, the Lord Mayor under whose administration the Monument was set up. Abchurch Yard was originally the burying-ground attached to the church.

[*Pass through Abchurch Lane into King William Street, cross to the farther side of that street and turn right, towards London Bridge.*]

KING WILLIAM STREET

This street was made under an Act of Parliament of 1829 to provide an approach to the new London Bridge. It was named after King William IV.

NICHOLAS LANE.—The church of St. Nicholas Acon, which stood on the west side, was not rebuilt after the Great Fire, but its churchyard remains. It was founded originally in the eleventh century. The meaning of "Acon" is uncertain; it is probably the name of a founder or benefactor.

CLEMENT'S LANE.—St. Clement's Church was built by Wren to replace a building of Norman origin which perished in the Great Fire. It is a small church consisting of a chancel and nave without structural division, and an aisle on the south side. The flat roof is divided into compartments and the central panel is ornamented. There is high panelling on the walls and the pulpit and font-cover show good carving. The west window commemorates Thomas Fuller (once lecturer here), Bishop Bryan Walton (compiler of the Polyglot Bible), and Bishop Pearson (whose famous lectures on the Creed were delivered in the pre-Fire church and published in book form in 1659). Brass tablets on the walls also commemorate these worthies, as well as Henry Purcell and Jonathan Battishill, who have served the church as organists.

No. 29 was once the banking-house in which Samuel Rogers (the poet) was a partner for forty years.

STATUE OF WILLIAM IV.—This statue stands a few feet east of the site of the "Boar's Head" Tavern, which dated from 1537, was rebuilt after the Fire of 1666, and finally demolished in 1831. The tavern was immortalized by Shakespeare in *Henry IV* as the scene of Falstaff's revels. Goldsmith was here in 1758 getting materials for his *Reverie at the Boar's Head*; and in 1818 Washington Irving wrote an essay on the inn and its associations which appears in his *Sketch Book*. The carved stone sign of a boar's head, dated 1668, which was placed over the door when the premises were rebuilt after the Great Fire, is now in the Guildhall Museum.

CROOKED LANE—so called from the original windings in the lane, though it is now quite straight. St. Michael's Church existed here in early times; it was rebuilt by John Lovekin in the fourteenth century and enlarged by Sir William Walworth, who was buried in the north chapel in 1385. The church was extensively repaired in the early part of the seventeenth century, but in 1666 was destroyed in the Great Fire. It was rebuilt by Wren, and remained standing until 1831, when it was pulled down to make room for the approaches to the new London Bridge.

[*Cross the road to the Monument Station, turn left up the lower end of Gracechurch Street until Lombard Street is reached on the left.*]

LOMBARD STREET

The street is so named from the Lombards who came to England in the twelfth century and for many years conducted business here as bankers and money-lenders.

ALL HALLOWS CHURCH (approached through an archway between Nos. 48 and 49).—The earliest record of a church on this site is in 1054; the church was rebuilt early in the sixteenth century, but was

seriously injured in the Great Fire and again rebuilt by Wren, being the last of his churches to be completed (1694). The plan of the building is rectangular and it is without aisles. The tower is at the south-west, the lower stage forming the entrance-porch. The woodwork is excellent, particularly the altarpiece, pulpit, organ-case, the door-cases at the west end, and the font-cover. The massive door which now stands in the porch formed the original entrance to the church from Lombard Street. In a glass case at the east end are some old books from St. Benet Gracechurch, saved when that church was destroyed in the Great Fire and brought here when the church which replaced it was demolished in 1867. The circumstances in which John Wesley preached his first extempore sermon in the church are related in a printed notice at the west end.

PLOUGH COURT.—In a house at the corner, demolished in 1872, Alexander Pope was born in 1688; his father kept a linen-draper's shop here.

ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY.—Here is the "George and Vulture" Inn, which dates from the seventeenth century, and figures in the pages of *Pickwick* (chap. 47).

ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH.—There is record of a church on this site as early as 1150. The present church was built by Wren, the Great Fire having destroyed the earlier building. The building does not orientate, the altar being in a recess at the north. The nave is without aisles. The pulpit and font-cover are handsomely carved, and at the south end are high-backed seats for the churchwardens. The tower of three storeys is surmounted by an octagonal lantern and spire; from it a clock projects over Lombard Street. In this church Joseph Addison was married to the Dowager Countess of Warwick in 1716. The church was damaged in a raid by German aeroplanes on July 7th, 1917, and parts of the bomb which struck the building are now exhibited in a glass case against the west wall.

BIRCHIN LANE—so called from a builder or owner of property named " Berchevere." Zachary Macaulay lived in a house in this street whilst he was secretary to the Sierra Leone Company, and here his son (afterwards Lord Macaulay) spent his earliest years.

Tom's Coffee-house, a resort of City merchants in the eighteenth century, was in this lane. David Garrick used to visit the house, and from it Chatterton addressed a letter to his sister shortly before his death in 1770.

CHANGE ALLEY.—The name is an abbreviation of " Exchange Alley," so called from the stock-jobbers who, being crowded out of the Royal Exchange, came to Jonathan's Coffee-house in 1698 and continued to transact their business there until 1778, when they moved to Capel Court. " Jonathan's " is referred to in the *Spectator* and *Tatler* as the meeting-place of stock-jobbers.

Garraway's Coffee-house, the first place at which tea was sold (1657), was also situated in this alley. The house was frequented by the South-Sea Bubble traders in 1720, and it was familiar to Swift ; it was rebuilt after a fire in 1748 and finally closed in 1866. Its site is marked by a stone tablet with inscription on a building on the west side. The house is referred to in the *Spectator*.

Baker's Chop-house, a seventeenth-century building, still stands, but has been converted recently into offices.

No. 68 stands on the site of the house where, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham traded at the sign of the " Grasshopper."

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH CHURCH.—The date of the original building is unknown, but the parish is mentioned in documents of the twelfth century and the name " Woolnoth " may be derived from " Wulfnoth," a Saxon founder. In 1438 the church was rebuilt ; this church was much damaged in the Great Fire and, though repaired by Wren, it became

ruinous and was pulled down in 1716. The present church was then erected by Nicholas Hawksmoor and is one of his best works. The western front with its twin towers is original and striking. The interior, which is almost square, contains twelve Corinthian columns which are placed at the angles in groups of three. The altarpiece, in a recess at the east end, is of oak; and the canopied pulpit is finely carved. On the north wall is a tablet to John Newton, the friend of William Cowper, who was rector here from 1779 till his death in 1807; he was buried in the church, but in 1893 his remains were removed to the churchyard at Olney.

[*At the end of the street, turn sharply to the right into Cornhill and continue eastward along this street and along Leadenhall Street to Houndsditch.*]

CORNHILL

So named from an early corn market here.

No. 15, a house of the eighteenth century, retains its old shop front with small window-panes; the upper portion has been rebuilt. The business of Birch the confectioners was established here in the reign of George I, and became noted for its Twelfth cakes. Sir Samuel Birch, who once owned the business, became Lord Mayor in 1815.

POPE'S HEAD ALLEY.—A mansion stood here in early times which extended from Cornhill to Lombard Street, and Stow records the tradition that it was a Royal palace where King John resided. In the reign of Edward I, Gregory Rokesley, a famous Mayor of London, resided here, and in 1318 the house passed into the possession of the Bardi, the greatest Italian bankers of the time. It came to be known as "le Popes hed" in the fourteenth century, when it was the London hostel of the Earls of Suffolk. It was sold in 1440, and the Lombard Street frontage then became a tavern known as "The Pope's Head." This tavern is mentioned in a document of 1464 and

it existed here until 1769. Pepys records several visits to this tavern, and from him we learn that it was rebuilt after the Great Fire. (*Vide* his Diary, January 18th, 1669.)

In Queen Elizabeth's time the alley was inhabited by booksellers. In Pepys's time toys and turners' wares were sold here, and later on the shops were occupied by cutlers. At the Cornhill corner stood the shop of Thomas Archer, who, in 1622, started the first English newspaper of which copies still exist.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The first building was begun in 1566, under the guidance of Sir Thomas Gresham, and was opened by Queen Elizabeth in 1570. This building perished in the Fire of 1666, and the one which replaced it suffered the same fate in 1838 with the exception of the tower. The statue of Sir Thomas Gresham escaped on both occasions. The present building, of 1844, has a fine Corinthian portico and sculptured tympanum, and in the interior are frescoes depicting notable events in the history of the City. The tessellated pavement of Turkey stone is a survival from the original Exchange.

THE PUMP was erected in 1800 on the site of the "Tun," a round prison erected in 1283, to which a conduit was added in 1405. The well was planked over and a cage with stocks and pillory set upon it; in this pillory Daniel Defoe was exposed in 1703 as a punishment for publishing *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters*.

COWPER'S COURT was so called from Sir William Cowper, a large householder in the parish in the time of James I.

No. 41.—The present premises cover the site of the house in which Thomas Gray was born in 1716. A bronze tablet recording this fact was placed on the building in 1918.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—There has been a church on this site since the twelfth century. The body of

the church was destroyed in the Great Fire and was rebuilt by Wren in 1672. The tower, which was injured in the Great Fire, was pulled down in 1722 and replaced by the present one from the designs of Wren; it is in imitation of that at Magdalen College, Oxford.

The church was much altered by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1858–60, by whom the north-west porch was built and the interior "Gothicized." In the vestibule are monuments to members of the Cowper family, including one to Spencer Cowper, grandfather of William Cowper the poet. The poet Gray was baptized here in 1716. A bronze figure of St. Michael outside the church commemorates men from business houses in the parish who fell in the Great War.

No. 65.—Here were the offices of Smith, Elder & Co., to which Charlotte Brontë came, in 1848, to reveal her identity as the author of *Jane Eyre*. Here, too, Thackeray edited the *Cornhill Magazine* from 1860 to 1862.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—There has been a church on this site from very early times. A brass tablet from the pre-Fire church, which is now in the vestry, attributes the original foundation to Lucius, first King of Britain, in A.D. 179, but there is no evidence to support the tradition. The church is first mentioned in a charter of 1040; it was extensively repaired in the fifteenth century and again in 1632, but was destroyed in the Great Fire with the exception of the lower portion of the tower. The present church was built by Wren in 1681. It consists of a chancel with side-chapels and a nave with aisles. The tower at the south-west is of brick; above it is a cupola from which rises a spire. The nave is divided from its aisles by an arcade carried on Corinthian columns with high bases. Between the chancel and nave is a fine oak screen (one of the only two erected by Wren in the City, and the only one in its original position). The pulpit with large canopy

is well carved, and the marble font, presented in 1681, has a cover which was saved from the Great Fire. In the vestry is an illuminated MS. of the Vulgate made for the church in 1290, and the old keyboard and stops of the organ used by Mendelssohn in 1840.

LEADENHALL STREET

The street is so named from a mansion erected on the site of the present market in 1309 for Sir Hugh Nevill, one of the chief characteristics of which was its leaden roof.

EAST INDIA AVENUE was built on the site of East India House, erected 1726, enlarged and altered 1799, and taken down in 1861. Charles Lamb (1792–1825), James Mill (1819–36), and John Stuart Mill (1822–58) were employed here.

LEADENHALL MARKET (entrance in Lime Street).—When the excavations for the present market were being made in 1880 the remains of a building of basilican form were discovered. The site was probably the market-place of the Roman City, in which was a basilica or hall of judgment.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.—In the middle of the street opposite the church was a hillock containing a socket in which the maypole was set up on every May Day. This hillock was known as the "undershaft," and the church probably got its name therefrom, though Stow and others attribute the name to the maypole being higher than the church.

There was a church on the site in the twelfth century, but the present building was erected 1520–32, largely at the expense of Stephen Jennings (Lord Mayor in 1508), whose arms are carved on every pier of the arcade. The tower is at the west of the south aisle and forms an entrance-porch. The church was "restored" in 1875, when the original pews were removed, but the churchwardens' seats

and the oak pulpit remain. On the north side of the chancel is a monument to John Stow (d. 1605), representing him sitting at a table with an open book before him and holding a pen in his right hand. Other monuments that should be noticed are to Sir Thomas Offley (Lord Mayor in 1556), Sir Hugh Hammersley (Lord Mayor in 1627), and Sir Christopher Clitherow (Lord Mayor in 1635); also a brass to Nicholas Levison (Sheriff in 1534), on which appear figures of himself, his wife, and eighteen children. A brass tablet on the north wall commemorates Holbein's residence in the parish. In the west window is seventeenth-century glass with figures of the English sovereigns from Edward VI to Charles II (except that of Queen Mary).

ST. KATHERINE CREE CHURCH (i.e. Christchurch). —The original church was erected in the thirteenth century to accommodate the parishioners who had been accustomed to worship in the church of the Priory, Aldgate. The present church was designed by Inigo Jones and was consecrated by Archbishop Laud in 1631. The tower and the Perpendicular pier at the west end of the south aisle remain from an earlier sixteenth-century building, the level of which was 15 feet lower than the present one. The church is a curious mixture of the Gothic and Classical styles. The nave has narrow aisles from which it is divided by Corinthian columns and round arches; there is no structural division between the nave and the chancel. In the south aisle is a canopied tomb with recumbent effigy to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (d. 1571). Archbishop Laud's prayer-book and Bible may be seen in a case on the north side of the altar.

DUKE STREET—so called after Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (beheaded 1572), to whom the precinct of the priory of Holy Trinity descended by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Thomas Audley, who obtained the priory at the Dissolution. The priory was founded by Queen Matilda (wife of

Henry I) in 1108 and existed until 1531. It extended from Duke Street on the north-east and Heneage Lane on the north-west to Aldgate High Street. The great church of the priory was on the site now occupied by Mitre Street and its buildings, and the original church of St. Katherine Cree was built in the priory churchyard at the south-west corner of the precincts.

In Duke's Place a new church dedicated to St. James was built in 1623; it escaped the Fire but was afterwards rebuilt. This church was pulled down in 1874.

BEVIS MARKS (a continuation of Duke Street).—The name is a corruption of "Buries Marks" (i.e. Bury's limits), being originally the boundary of territory pertaining to the town house of the abbots of Bury St. Edmunds.

In this street Dickens fixes the residence of Sally Brass and her brother (*vide Old Curiosity Shop*, chap. 11).

[*Continue through Camomile Street to Bishopsgate, turn right to Liverpool Street Station, and then proceed Citywards along Bishopsgate.*]

BISHOPSGATE

Until recently called "Bishopsgate Street." It was named from the gate which was rebuilt by Erkenwald, Bishop of London.

LIVERPOOL STREET STATION covers the site of No. 169, which was the house of Sir Paul Pindar, a rich merchant who contributed liberally towards the restoration of Old St. Paul's, and was a faithful adherent to the cause of Charles I; the front of his house is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Old Bethlehem Hospital once occupied this site.

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH.—The church is first mentioned in the thirteenth century. It was partly rebuilt in 1617 and escaped the Great Fire; but, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt in 1728. It is a spacious

building, consisting of chancel, above which rises the steeple, and a nave with aisles and galleries at north, south, and west. In the old church Edward Alleyne (founder of Dulwich College) was baptized in 1566, and Sir Paul Pindar, to whom there is a monument in the church, was buried in 1650. In the existing building John Keats was baptized in 1795.

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCHYARD.—There are quaint figures of a boy and girl on either side of the door of the infants' school. In the garden on the south side of the church is a cross erected to the memory of Lord Kitchener. The Watch-house which overlooks the churchyard was used by the street patrol of the eighteenth century.

No. 108.—On this house and on the house opposite are tablets recording that Bishopsgate stood here. The gate existed in Roman times; it was rebuilt by Bishop Erkenwald (hence its name), again rebuilt by the Hanse Merchants in 1479, repaired in 1648, taken down and replaced in 1731, and finally removed in 1760.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S CHURCH.—There was a church on this site at least as early as the thirteenth century, but the present small building dates mainly from c. 1450. There is no structural division between the chancel and nave, but a beautiful modern screen separates them. A graceful arcade divides the main building from a south aisle, of which the eastern portion has been fitted up recently as a chapel. The windows in the north and south walls were blocked early in the nineteenth century, and the shops which hide most of the Bishopsgate front were first erected by the parishioners late in the sixteenth century. A small turret and cupola above the church replaced an earlier tower with spire in the eighteenth century. The font has a Greek palindrome inscription. Henry Hudson (with his crew) came here in 1607 to receive Holy Communion before starting on his first voyage of discovery. Behind the church is a parish room

which was built upon part of the churchyard; the rest of the churchyard has been recently laid out as a garden, to which access is to be given by the construction of a passage from Bishopsgate.

ST. HELEN'S PLACE was built on the site of the Benedictine nunnery in 1799. In the course of recent excavations some foundations of Saxon date have been discovered.

PALMERSTON HOUSE (right) covers the site of the "Bull" Inn, which was much used for theatrical purposes in the sixteenth century and was the house used by Hobson the carrier (whose epitaph was written by Milton).

GREAT ST. HELEN'S.—Crosby Hall, which was taken down in 1910 and rebuilt at Chelsea, stood on the right of the entry. It was built by Sir John Crosby in 1466, and among later tenants were Richard III (when Lord Protector), Sir Thomas More (who possibly wrote his *Utopia* here), and Sir John Spencer (Lord Mayor in 1594).

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH.—Discoveries in the course of excavations in the vicinity make it probable that the site was originally occupied by an extensive Roman building. A Saxon church, of which some foundations have been discovered recently, existed here, but the history of the present building begins in 1212 when a priory for Benedictine nuns was founded. The church consists of two parallel naves, and a south transept from which open two eastern chapels. The northern nave was used by the nuns until the dissolution of the priory in 1537, and until that date it was screened off from the rest of the church. In the north wall are a doorway, two aumbries, a curious hagioscope, and the remains of lancet windows; these, with one arch of the arcade and portion of the south transept, are all that remain of thirteenth-century work. The chapels were built in 1354 and the remainder of the building is mainly fifteenth

century. Inigo Jones, who restored the church in 1633, added internal oak porches at the south and west. The tower is surmounted by a cupola.

The monuments are numerous; eighteen of them were originally in the church of St. Martin Outwich. The following are worthy of particular notice:—*In the chancel:* Sir William Pickering, Ambassador to Madrid, d. 1574—a canopied altar-tomb with recumbent effigies; Sir John Crosby, founder of Crosby Hall, d. 1475, and his wife—altar-tomb with recumbent effigies. *In the chapel next to the sanctuary:* Sir John de Oteswich and his wife (fifteenth century)—recumbent effigies brought from St. Martin Outwich in 1874, of which church they were the founders. *In the northern nave:* Alderman John Robinson, d. 1599—mural monument with kneeling figure; Alderman Hugh Pemberton, d. 1500—tomb with ornate canopy; Captain Martin Bond (Commander of the City Trained Bands at Tilbury in 1588), d. 1643—a fine piece of sculpture; Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, d. 1579—a plain marble tomb; Sir Julius Cæsar Adelmare, d. 1636—altar-tomb with curious inscription in legal form; Sir Andrew Judde, founder of Tonbridge School, d. 1558—mural monument with kneeling figures and quaint inscription. *Against the south wall:* Sir John Spencer, d. 1594, and his wife—a canopied tomb of alabaster with recumbent effigies, and a kneeling figure of their daughter at their feet.

On the floor of the chapel are several brasses, including those of John Brieux and Nicholas Wotton, fifteenth-century rectors of St. Martin Outwich. Other features to be noticed are the seventeenth-century pulpit; the font, of which the upper portion is of the seventeenth century; a curious alms-box representing a beggar soliciting alms; the stained-glass window at the west end of the northern nave commemorating some of the famous persons associated with the church; and the window commemorating the probable residence of Shakespeare in the parish.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.—This fine modern building occupies the site of the "Flower Pot," described by Dickens in his *Sketches by Boz* (chap. 46).

[*Where the road forks, take that on the right, which is Threadneedle Street, and proceed west.*]

THREADNEEDLE STREET

The earlier name of the street was "Three Needle Street"; it was so called either from the Merchant Taylors' Company being situated here, or in reference to the arms of the Needlemakers' Company.

No. 39, now a bank, occupies the site of the church of St. Martin Outwich, which was first built in the thirteenth century. This church escaped the Great Fire, but was considerably damaged by a fire in 1765 and was rebuilt in 1796. The church was demolished in 1874 and its monuments removed to St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

No. 37. SOUTH SEA HOUSE.—The company was incorporated in 1711. Its first office, which was in Old Broad Street, nearly opposite Austin Friars, was the scene of the famous "Bubble." In 1773 additional premises were built on the present site adjoining the old premises in Old Broad Street. The old building was burnt down in 1826, and the newer one was remodelled in 1855 and 1900.

Charles Lamb, who was a clerk here from September 1791 to February 1792, has an essay on *The South Sea House.*

No. 52 is being rebuilt on the site of St. Anthony's Hospital. Henry III granted the site to the monks of St. Anthony in 1249; there was previously a Jewish settlement there. In 1414, under the Alien Priories Act, the monastic institution was dissolved, and a free school was established here at which Sir Thomas More and Archbishop Whitgift were pupils. The church of the monks which had served as a chapel for the school was rebuilt in 1499. In the reign of

Elizabeth the school fell into decay and the chapel was let to the French Protestants. After the Great Fire the church only was re-erected and continued to be used by the French Protestants until 1840. In 1840 the church was pulled down and the Hall of Commerce erected on the site to accommodate the merchants after the burning of the Royal Exchange; the scheme proved a failure. After this, the hall was occasionally let for debates, and here a banquet was given to Macready in 1851, at which Bulwer Lytton and Charles Dickens were present. In 1855 the premises were taken over for a bank, and the hall was used for this purpose until 1922, when the premises were taken down for rebuilding.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL.—The hall of this Company has stood on the site since 1331. It was much damaged in the Great Fire and practically rebuilt in 1671, but retains its medieval walls and restored Perpendicular windows. The small crypt and ancient kitchen escaped the Fire.

FINCH LANE.—Just west of this lane stood the church of St. Benet Fink, of which the earliest record is in 1216. The church was consumed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren, but Wren's church was destroyed in 1842 to make room for the new Royal Exchange. In the pre-Fire church Richard Baxter was married in 1662, and in the later building Cardinal Newman was baptized in 1801.

The name "Fink" or "Finch" is derived from an early benefactor to the church named Robert Finke.

Nos. 61 and 62, now the offices of an insurance company, cover the site of the bank in which George Grote was a clerk from 1810 to 1820. He moved into a house in an adjoining court on his marriage, in 1820, and was living there when he began his *History of Greece.*

BARTHOLOMEW LANE.—At the south-east corner stood the church of St. Bartholomew Exchange, so called from its proximity to the Royal Exchange. A

church existed on this site in the thirteenth century, which was rebuilt in 1438. The fifteenth-century building was consumed by the Great Fire, with the exception of the tower, but was rebuilt by Wren. In 1840 most of the church was pulled down, the south wall and chapel being built into insurance offices erected on the site; the remains of Miles Coverdale, who was buried here in 1568, were then transferred to St. Magnus Church, and some of the masonry and interior woodwork were incorporated in the church built in Moor Lane by Cockerell in 1849. The church in Moor Lane was itself destroyed in 1901.

The BANK OF ENGLAND first began to occupy part of this site in 1734, when the central portion was erected by George Sampson. Wings were added by Sir Robert Taylor between 1766 and 1786, but most of the earlier buildings were altered or rebuilt between 1788 and 1827 by Sir John Soane, who also made considerable additions to the premises. Of the architectural features, the north-west corner—adapted from the Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli—and the entrance to the Bullion Yard, which was copied from Constantine's Arch at Rome, are much admired. The Garden Court was formerly the churchyard of St. Christopher-le-Stocks; the church was pulled down in 1781 and the Private Drawing Office now occupies its site. The original church was built in the thirteenth century; it was damaged in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren. Its name is due to its proximity to the Stocks Market, which occupied the site of the present Mansion House. In the garden a fine bronze figure of St. Christopher carrying the Christ-Child was unveiled in 1921 as a memorial to members of the staff who lost their lives in the Great War.

[*Cross Princes Street and continue west along Poultry and Cheapside.*]

POULTRY

So called as marking the site of the Poultry Market in the medieval city.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.—This building occupies the site of St. Mildred's Church, first mentioned in 1175, rebuilt in 1457, destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren, and finally demolished in 1872. The church was that referred to in Charles Lamb's essay *The Wedding*.

ST. MILDRED'S COURT.—At the opening of this court stood the house (No. 22) of Edward and Charles Dilly, the publishers of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. Here in 1773 Johnson, Boswell, and Goldsmith dined with the Dillys, and in 1776 the house was the scene of Dr. Johnson's first meeting with John Wilkes.

CHAPEL COURT.—The Poultry Chapel, which existed here from 1819 to 1873, gave its name to the court. Here Dr. Parker started his preaching in the City of London, and in 1873 the building known as the City Temple was erected on Holborn Viaduct.

GROCERS' HALL.—The Company was incorporated in 1345, but the first hall of which there is any record was built on this site in 1427. In the old hall the House of Commons met after the attempt of Charles I to seize the five members in 1642. The hall was rebuilt after the Great Fire and was occupied by the Bank of England from 1694 to 1734. The existing hall dates in the main from 1802, but has been partly rebuilt since that date.

No. 31.—On this site stood the house in which Thomas Hood was born in 1799. His father was a partner in the firm of Vernor & Hood, booksellers and publishers.

Nos. 12 and 13.—On the fronts of these buildings are terra-cotta panels commemorating the Royal processions which passed in 1546, 1561, 1660, and 1844.

CHEAPSIDE

Originally known as " Westcheap," as distinguished from Eastcheap, and named from the market held there, commemorated by the names of turnings.

OLD JEWRY, so called because inhabited by the Jews in early times; it was the scene of Jewish massacres in 1261 and 1264.

At the south-west corner of this street was St. Mary Cole Church, a twelfth-century building in which Thomas à Becket was baptized; the church was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

In FREDERICK'S PLACE is a fine house (No. 6) with bracket for lamp and torch extinguishers. Here Benjamin Disraeli was articled to a firm of solicitors. The Place is named from the Frederick family (one of whom, Sir John Frederick, was Lord Mayor in 1662), whose mansion stood here in the seventeenth century. The street was made c. 1768.

On the site now occupied by the National Debt Office was the Presbyterian Chapel where, in 1744, Richard Price preached the sermon on Civil Liberty which roused the antagonism of Burke.

No. 77.—In 1816 John Keats lived here with his brother on the second floor of the house which stretched over the passage leading to the " Queen's Arms " Tavern. Whilst here he wrote his first volume of poems, including the famous sonnet, *On first looking into Chapman's Homer*.

No. 73.—This house was built by Wren for Sir William Turner, Lord Mayor 1668–9, and was once known as the " Old Mansion House." The front of the house has been refaced with stucco, but the old staircase and panelled rooms remain.

MERCERS' HALL was rebuilt in 1879. The chapel, which escaped the Fire of 1666, occupies the site of the house in which Becket was born in 1119. A hospital and chapel were erected here to his memory

in 1190, and in 1407 the chapel was sold to the Mercers' Company by the Master and Brethren of St. Thomas of Acon. The entrance-doorway of the old hall (the work of Wren) was re-erected at the entrance of the Town Hall, Swanage, in 1882.

In the middle of the road, opposite the Mercers' Chapel, stood the Great Conduit, first begun in 1245, to which water for the City was brought from Tyburn. The conduit was rebuilt in 1479 and was removed, with others, in the eighteenth century.

IRONMONGER LANE.—On the east side is a residence which incorporates the tower of St. Olave Jewry. A church existed on this site in the twelfth century; it was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire but was demolished in 1888.

The church of St. Martin Pomeroy which almost abutted on the west end of St. Olave's, existed from very early times; its name was probably derived from "pomœrium," signifying that it was built in an open space outside the Roman city. Stow describes it as a "small church"; it was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

ST. MARY-LE-BOW CHURCH.—Of the original church, built in the eleventh century, the Norman crypt remains; the rest of the building was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren. The steeple is the most elaborate of all those which Wren erected. The tower is of three storeys; a circular dome is placed upon it, on which rests a stone cylinder (surrounded by Corinthian columns) which supports the lantern and spire. On the north face of the tower is a balcony, erected to commemorate that on the tower of the old church from which Royal parties used to view the joustings in the street below.

The body of the church is almost square in plan and is divided into nave and aisles by Corinthian columns; the altarpiece, which is richly gilded, dates from 1706, and there is a pulpit of carved oak; but the marble font, given to the church in 1675, is

now at St. Alban's Church, Westcliff. At the west end is a monument to Bishop Newton (Rector of this church, 1744–69). On the exterior west wall is a tablet commemorating the baptism of John Milton at All Hallows, Bread Street, which was removed here when that church was pulled down in 1876.

The church derives its name from the arched crypt or " bow," and the Court of Arches was so called because it was held in this crypt until 1666. Pepys records a visit he paid to the church when the court was sitting (*vide* his Diary, February 4th, 1663).

BOW CHURCHYARD.—No. 8 on the south side is a fine seventeenth-century house.

HONEY LANE.—Opposite this lane, in the middle of Cheapside, stood the " Standard," a monument of wood, afterwards replaced by one of stone with a conduit attached. It was the scene of executions and of the burning of seditious books. Richard Lyons was beheaded here by Wat Tyler in 1381, and Lord Say by Jack Cade in 1450.

All Hallows Church stood on the site where is now the central block of buildings of Honey Lane Market. The original church, founded in the thirteenth century, was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. The market occupied the site from 1666 to 1835, and the City of London School from 1835 until 1882, when it was removed to the Embankment.

MILK STREET.—Sir Thomas More was born in a house on the east side, near Cheapside, in 1478.

On the east side stood the church of St. Mary Magdalen, a twelfth-century building which was burnt in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

At No. 36 the father of Joseph Chamberlain had a bootmaker's business.

At No. 33 is MITRE COURT, leading to Wood Street, which has some old houses and doorways remaining. There was a tavern here called " The Mitre " in Charles II's time, to which Pepys resorted (*vide* his Diary, September 13th, 1660).

"MERMAID" TAVERN.—This famous tavern stood behind the houses between Bread Street and Friday Street with its frontage in Bread Street and entrances in Cheapside and Friday Street. It is mentioned as an inn in a document of 1464. The great men of Shakespeare's time met here, including Ben Jonson, Beaumont, and possibly Shakespeare himself; they were members of a club founded by Ben Jonson.

WOOD STREET.—Opposite this street, in Cheapside, stood the Eleanor Cross, erected in 1296 and destroyed in 1643. Here all Royal proclamations were read.

The small churchyard at the corner belonged to St. Peter's, Westcheap, originally a thirteenth-century building, rebuilt in 1503, which was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. The Cheapside houses which back on to this churchyard have a tablet with inscription recording their erection in 1687.

At the Gresham Street end of this street was the church of St. Michael, first mentioned in the reign of Richard I. It was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, but was demolished in 1897; its site is now occupied by a bank from the front of which projects the old church clock. On the wall of the premises in Huggin Lane is a tablet recording that the church stood here.

Holman Hunt was born in a house in this street in 1827.

No. 37 is an old house bearing an inscription stating that it "withstood the Great Fire"; this is incorrect, as the house is of the seventeenth century and has a good staircase of that date. On the front is a sculptured representation of a "chained swan," which was the coat-of-arms of Henry V when Prince of Wales. The house stands on the site of the "Nag's Head" Tavern, the pretended scene of the consecration of Elizabethan bishops in 1599.

GUTTER LANE was originally "Guthrun Lane," from a Danish owner of that name.

No. 141, SADDLERS' HALL.—The hall dates from 1820, the remainder of the building from 1864. There is a fine entrance-gateway.

FOSTER LANE—the name of the street is a corruption of Vedast and was so called from the church here.

ST. VEDAST'S CHURCH.—The original church was founded early in the fourteenth century; it was badly damaged in the Great Fire and was rebuilt by Wren—one of the latest built by him. It has a graceful steeple and some handsome woodwork in the interior, including a carved and inlaid pulpit and a reredos containing the carved symbol of the Pelican. On the walls are several seventeenth-century monuments. The allegorical bas-relief over the west doorway, representing Religion and Charity, was preserved from the pre-Fire church. Robert Herrick was baptized in the old church in 1591; his father was a goldsmith in Cheapside.

St. Leonard's Church, which was not rebuilt after the Great Fire, was on the west side. It was founded in the thirteenth century at latest. Francis Quarles, the poet, was buried in the church in 1644.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL has occupied this site since 1357, but the present fine building dates only from 1830. A Roman altar, found in digging the foundations, is preserved in the court-room; also the goblet used by Queen Elizabeth at her coronation.

The OLD CROSS, near which Bishop Stapleton was beheaded in 1326, stood at the extreme west end of Cheapside until 1390. The Little Conduit was built here in 1442. It stood by St. Paul's Gate, at the east end of St. Michael-le-Querne.

ST. MICHAEL-LE-QUERNE.—The church existed in the twelfth century, and here Sir Thomas Browne was baptized in 1605; it was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt; its position was at the extreme end of Paternoster Row, and its name is due to the

fact that corn was sold here, a "quern" being a stone hand-mill for grinding grain.

[*Turn to the right along Aldersgate Street, take the first turning on the right and proceed along Gresham Street.*]

GRESHAM STREET

The east part of this street from Old Jewry to Milk Street was called Cateaton Street and the central part from Milk Street to Wood Street was known as Lad Lane until 1845, when the present name was given. The western portion was known as St. Ann's Lane until 1877, when the whole street as far as St. Martin-le-Grand was called "Gresham Street."

ST. ANNE AND ST. AGNES CHURCH is first mentioned in 1467. It was destroyed by fire in 1548 and again in the Great Fire, after which it was rebuilt by Wren. It is built of brick and is square in plan. A cruciform appearance is produced in the interior by four Corinthian columns standing on high bases; the walls are panelled in oak and there is other good woodwork.

NOBLE STREET.—The street was probably named after an owner or builder. Robert Tichborne, one of the signatories to the death-warrant of Charles I, lived in this street; he was Lord Mayor in 1657.

At the Gresham Street corner is a portion of the CHURCHYARD OF ST. JOHN ZACHARY. A church existed here in the twelfth century which was rebuilt in 1390; it was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. "Zachary" is the name of a founder.

At the corner of Oat Lane in this street stood BACON HOUSE, which was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of Sir Francis Bacon. In 1628 this house was bought by the Scriveners' Company, but c. 1720 it was sold by them to the Coachmakers' Company for their hall. The Protestant Association

meetings which led to the Gordon Riots of 1780 were held here. The hall was rebuilt in 1874.

The CHURCHYARD OF ST. MARY STAINING remains in Oat Lane and is well kept. The church, first mentioned in 1189, was not rebuilt after 1666.

[*Almost opposite Noble Street is Monkwell Street.*]

MONKWELL STREET.—The name is probably derived from the family " Muchwalla," one of whom is mentioned in a deed of the twelfth century. It appears from a document unearthed in the Record Office in recent years that Shakespeare lodged at a house at the corner of Silver Street from 1598 to 1604. During these years ten of his plays were written. The house was destroyed in the Great Fire and the site is now occupied by " The Cooper's Arms."

No. 32, BARBER SURGEONS' HALL, was built by Inigo Jones, but little of his work remains. The beautiful entrance-door dates from 1678; the court-room was rebuilt in 1752. In the hall is a picture by Holbein representing Henry VIII giving the Charter to the Company in 1541; Pepys thought of buying this picture (*vide* his Diary, August 29th, 1668). A portion of the hall rests on the base of a tower of Old London Wall.

[*Return to Silver Street, pass through it into Wood Street, and cross into Addle Street.*]

SILVER STREET—so called from the silversmiths who dwelt there. The churchyard of St. Olave's remains, but the church was destroyed in the fire of 1666 and not rebuilt; the original building existed in the twelfth century and was rebuilt in 1609.

No. 24 is the hall of the Parish Clerks' Company. The present hall was built soon after the Great Fire; the first hall of the Company was in Bishopsgate Street, and in Stow's time it was in Brode Lane (absorbed in Queen Street).

ADDLE STREET.—The name may be derived from King Adelstan (Athelstan), who is believed to have

had a palace here, or from the Saxon nobles who resided here.

On the front of No. 17A is a stone bas-relief, representing a chained bear, which is dated 1670.

BREWERS' HALL is on the north side of this street. The sixteenth-century hall on this site was destroyed in the Great Fire and was rebuilt by Wren. There is a fine arcaded courtyard, hall, court-room, and staircase; also an ancient kitchen.

[*Regain Gresham Street through Wood Street.*]

WOOD STREET. ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—There is said to have been a church here in the tenth century built on the site of the chapel of King Offa which adjoined his palace. The church was rebuilt in 1634 by Inigo Jones, but very badly damaged in the Great Fire and almost entirely rebuilt by Wren in the Tudor Gothic style in imitation of the older church. The building has been much altered since Wren's time and the apsidal east end was added in 1858. The handsome font, probably by Gibbons, is similar to that of St. Margaret Lothbury. On the pulpit is an hour-glass stand of brass, of sixteenth-century workmanship.

ALDERMANBURY.—This was the centre of Saxon London, and the "bury" or house of the aldermen (the first Council Chamber of London) was probably situated here.

No. 70.—Above the first-floor window is a sculptured sign representing a pelican; this was the crest of two seventeenth-century merchants named Chandler who formerly occupied the house, and to whom there is a monument in the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH is first mentioned in the twelfth century. It was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren. The nave is divided from the aisles by Composite columns; the tower at the west end is crowned by a square turret. The church has been much rearranged and retains scarcely any of its

original furniture, but it is a handsome building, and, unlike most of the City churches, is well lighted by large windows. In the old church Henry Condell and John Heminge, fellow-actors of Shakespeare and editors of the first collected edition of his plays published in 1623, were buried; there is a monument to their memory in the churchyard which is surmounted by a bust of Shakespeare. John Milton was married here to Katherine Woodcocke in 1656. On the south wall is a tablet to Judge Jeffreys (d. 1689), whose remains were brought here from St. Peter-ad-Vincula in 1693 and buried beneath the altar.

ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY—so called from the district being largely inhabited by Jews in the twelfth century, when the original church was built. In the old church many of the Lord Mayors were buried, including Sir Geoffrey Bullen (d. 1463), an ancestor of Queen Elizabeth; and Sir Robert Gresham (d. 1548), father of Sir Thomas Gresham. The present church was built by Wren after the Great Fire had destroyed the earlier building, but it was rearranged and decorated by Sir A. W. Blomfield in 1867. The church has an aisle on the north side which is separated from the nave by Corinthian columns; there is a vestibule on the north of this aisle, as well as one at the west end of the church. In the interior is much good woodwork, including the organ-case, pulpit, and font-cover. The walls of the vestry are panelled in oak, handsomely carved, and the moulded ceiling is decorated with a painting by Sir James Thornhill.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to Archbishop Tillotson, who was buried here in 1694; he had been married in the old church in 1664 to Elizabeth French, niece of Oliver Cromwell.

GUILDHALL.—The Guildhall has existed on this site from very early times; it was rebuilt in 1411 and the main structure of that building stands, including the eastern crypt. The south porch dates from 1425; the western crypt was rebuilt after 1666; the south

front dates from 1789; and the handsome timber roof of the hall was placed there in 1866.

The Guildhall has been the scene of many historical events, including the banquet given by Whittington to Henry V on his return from France; the City's acceptance of Richard III as King; the trial of Lady Jane Grey and her husband in 1554; the request of Charles I for the surrender of the five members in 1642; and the decision to make William III King in 1689.

In the Great Hall are giant figures known as Gog and Magog; they were carved in 1708 and are copies of those which used to be carried in the annual processions.

The statues which flank the entrance to the Library from King Street are from the old College of Physicians, Warwick Lane; they represent Charles II and Sir John Cutler. The College was built by Wren in 1689 and demolished in 1831.

The Library is a handsome hall in the Tudor style; it was erected in 1871–2. On the staircase leading down to the Museum are stone statues from the façade of the old Guildhall Chapel. This chapel was a fifteenth-century building; it was partly destroyed in the Great Fire and was demolished in 1822.

The Museum contains many seventeenth-century shop and tavern signs, including that of the "Boar's Head," Eastcheap, dated 1668, and the "Spread Eagle" (1669), put up to mark the site of Milton's birthplace. There is a collection of Roman, Saxon, and medieval antiquities found in London, old English glass and pottery, and relics of Newgate Prison.

The Art Gallery (entrance from Guildhall Yard) contains some good pictures.

BASINGHALL STREET derives its name from the Basing family, whose mansion and grounds were here. Solomon Basing was Mayor in 1216.

GRESHAM COLLEGE stands at the Gresham Street corner; the original college was established at the end of the sixteenth century at Gresham House, Old Broad Street, under the will of Sir Thomas Gresham. The college was removed to its present site in 1843 and was rebuilt in 1913.

BASSISHAW HOUSE covers the site of the church of St. Michael Bassishaw. The original building dated from the twelfth century; it was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren, and finally demolished in 1900. Two trees which are in front of the house were formerly in the churchyard.

No. 36.—At a house on this site James and Horace Smith, authors of *Rejected Addresses*, were born.

No. 39. GIRDLERS' HALL.—The hall of the Company has occupied this site since the fifteenth century. It was burnt in the Great Fire and rebuilt in 1681. Part of the seventeenth-century building exists, but the court-room dates from 1735 and the entrance is modern, though there is an old carving over the doorway.

COLEMAN STREET.—The name may indicate that this was the locality of the coalmen or charcoal burners, but more probably it is the name of a former property owner.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—A church has existed on this site since the twelfth century; it was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the present church was then erected by Wren. It is a long, narrow building, without aisles and with an unusually low ceiling. The oak pulpit, the altarpiece, and the inner door-cases are finely carved. A tower rises at the north-west surmounted by a lantern and small spire. Over the gateway is a carved "doom" which is an eighteenth-century copy of the original (a relic of the old church) preserved in the vestry. Defoe, in his *Memoirs of the Plague*, records that many plague victims were buried here in 1665.

MASONS' AVENUE owes its name to the fact that the Masons' Hall was once situated on the north side. The Masons were incorporated in 1677.

[*Continue through Lothbury and Throgmorton Street to Old Broad Street.*]

LOTHBURY

The name of this street (which crossed the Walbrook in ancient times) is probably derived from a personal name "Lod" or "Loda" (i.e. Lod's-bury). The Jews had a synagogue here in the thirteenth century, before their expulsion from England in 1290.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH existed here in the twelfth century; it was rebuilt in 1440, and again (by Wren) after the Great Fire. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle which is fitted as a chapel; a tower of three storeys at the south-west is crowned by a lantern and spire. The font of marble, with bas-reliefs, is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The magnificent chancel-screen was brought from All Hallows, Thames Street, and is said to have been given to that church by the Hanse merchants. The fine canopied pulpit also came from All Hallows, the altarpiece and the monument to Alderman John Boydell (d. 1804) from St. Olave Jewry, and the paintings of Moses and Aaron in the niches on either side of the altarpiece from St. Christopher-le-Stocks.

TOKENHOUSE YARD was so called from a Mint House which stood here, used for the coinage of farthing tokens when silver pennies were the smallest coins of the realm.

In this street Thomas Hood went to a school kept by the Misses Hogsflesh.

OLD BROAD STREET

AUSTIN FRIARS.—An Augustinian monastery was founded here in 1253 by Humphry Bohun, Earl of

Hereford and Essex. The existing church is the nave of the priory chapel which was rebuilt in 1362. At the Dissolution the church was given to William Powlett, Lord St. John, and in 1550 the west end was set apart for the use of the Dutch refugees, the steeple and east end being pulled down 1603–18. A fire in 1862 destroyed all but the outer walls and arcades, but the church was restored and is still used by the Dutch community in London.

Amongst those buried here were the founder, Humphry Bohun; Edward, half-brother of Richard II; Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397; De Vere, Earl of Oxford, beheaded in 1463; and Edward Bohun, Duke of Buckingham, executed in 1521. Erasmus stayed at the Priory in 1513.

At No. 18 lived James and Horace Smith. James Smith resided here for many years before he moved to Craven Street, Strand, and the *Rejected Addresses*, published in 1812, were written here.

[*Continue along Old Broad Street to London Wall.*]

ST. PETER-LE-POER.—A little east of Austin Friars on the north side of Old Broad Street, standing back from the road, was the church of St. Peter-le-Poer, founded in the twelfth century. The old church was rebuilt in 1792 but demolished c. 1900. According to Stow it was so called because at one time it was a "poor" parish.

GRESHAM HOUSE (No. 24) extends through to Bishopsgate. The present buildings (erected 1855) cover the site of the house built in the sixteenth century by Sir Thomas Gresham, which he bequeathed to the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company to be used as a college.

LONDON WALL

The walls of the city were built by the Romans, probably c. 360, to protect the city from the Picts and Scots; they were restored by King Alfred in

886 to afford protection from the Danes. This street marks the line of the wall on the north side; a portion of the old wall remains opposite St. Alphage Church.

ALL HALLOWS CHURCH.—The old church, which was founded in the twelfth century, escaped the Fire of 1666, but was rebuilt in 1765 by George Dance the younger. The pulpit is entered by a flight of steps from the vestry through a doorway cut in the north wall. The marble font-bowl was brought from the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. In the churchyard is a fragment of the old Roman wall, a bastion of which forms the foundation of the circular eighteenth-century vestry.

[*Cross Moorgate Street.*]

ST. ALPHAGE CHURCH.—The first church on this site, of which there is mention in records as early as 1108, stood on the north side of the street adjoining the Wall. At the Dissolution part of the priory of Elsing Spital was converted into a parish church, and the old church was pulled down. The church was rebuilt in 1775–7, but the base of the tower of Elsing Spital (founded by William Elsing in 1332) was retained. The eighteenth-century church is now in course of demolition, but the fourteenth-century tower is to remain; into it has been moved the splendid monument of Sir Rowland Hayward (Lord Mayor in 1570 and 1590) with its eighteen kneeling figures.

[*Return along London Wall to Moorgate and proceed north to Fore Street.*]

MOORGATE

Moorgate was originally a postern in the old wall, its situation being in this street where London Wall crosses it. In 1415 a gateway was opened up; this gate was rebuilt in 1472 and again in 1672, but was removed in 1762. It was named from the moor or

fen which was outside the City wall to the north; the ground was first drained in 1527, laid out into walks in 1606, and first built upon late in the seventeenth century.

THE PAVEMENT.—Immediately opposite West Street is the site of the livery stables of the "Swan and Hoop," where John Keats was born in 1795.

FORE STREET

The street was so called because it was "before" (i.e. facing) London Wall.

MOORFIELDS.—At the north end of this street is Ropemaker Street (formerly Ropemakers' Alley). In a house here Daniel Defoe died in 1731.

MOOR LANE.—No. 14 occupies the site of St. Bartholomew's Church, destroyed in 1901, which was built by Cockerell partly from the materials and fittings of St. Bartholomew Exchange (destroyed in 1840). Most of the fittings, including the reredos, were transferred to St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

MILTON STREET (formerly Grub Street—*grub*, a ditch or drain).—The present name was adopted in 1830 in memory of a builder of that name who owned the property at the time. It was a haunt of poor authors in the eighteenth century, is referred to by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, by Pope in the *Dunciad*, by Andrew Marvell, and by Swift. John Foxe once lived in this street.

CRIPPLEGATE.—The early name was probably "Crepelsgate," and denoted a narrow covered way to which access was obtained through this gate. The gate, which was probably merely a postern, is first mentioned in 1010; it was restored in 1663, but demolished in 1760.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH.—The original church was founded in 1090 by Alfune, a friend of Rahere; it was rebuilt in 1383, but in 1545 a fire destroyed all

but the walls and it was reconstructed practically as it exists to-day. It is a specimen of late Perpendicular architecture, and consists of a chancel and a clerestoried nave with aisles and a square pinnacled tower, surmounted by a turret. The altarpiece, pulpit, and font-cover date from 1704. The altarpiece at the east end of the north aisle was removed here from St. Bartholomew's, Moor Lane. A carved figure of Time with a scythe and hour-glass, which was connected with the clock, is now in the Guildhall Museum.

The earliest existing monument is a half-length effigy of Thomas Busby, d. 1575. A mural tablet to Charles Langley (d. 1602) bears the name of Lancelot Andrewes, who was Rector here at that time. Other monuments of interest are those of John Foxe, d. 1587; Martin Frobisher, d. 1594; John Speed, d. 1629; John Milton, d. 1674; and those to members of the Lucy family of Charlecote. Oliver Cromwell was married in this church in 1620 to Elizabeth Bourchier. In the churchyard are the remains of a bastion of the Roman Wall.

[*Pass through Red Cross Street to Beech Street, and then along the Barbican to Aldersgate Street.*]

BEECH STREET

The street was formerly known as "Beech Lane," and was named from the family "de la Beche," a member of which was Lieutenant of the Tower in the time of Edward III.

Prince Rupert lived in a house in Beech Lane after the Restoration of 1660, and he was visited here by Charles II and by John Evelyn. The house was an old one which had belonged to the Abbots of Ramsey and afterwards to Sir Drew Drury.

BARBICAN

The street derives its name from an ancient postern tower on the north side which Stow mentions as having existed here.

No. 17 is on the site of a house (demolished in 1866) in which John Milton lived 1645–7. Whilst here his wife, Mary Powell, returned to him, his first child was born (1646), and his father died (1647). *L'Allegro* and *Comus* were probably written here.

ALDERSGATE STREET

No. 62 marks the site of the Gate, which probably existed in Roman times. The name is derived from Ealdred, a noble of King Alfred's time who may have restored or rebuilt it. It was restored after 1666 and again in 1739, but was demolished in 1761. John Day, the Elizabethan printer, lived in the gatehouse, and published many famous books from here, including the folio Bible of 1549. Foxe lived at the gatehouse with Day in 1567, and from here his *Book of Martyrs* was issued.

No. 158.—HALF-MOON PASSAGE marks the site of the tavern of that name which was a favourite resort of Congreve and Wycherley.

Nos. 58–9.—LAUDERDALE BUILDINGS were built on the site of Lauderdale House, where the Earl of that name (one of the Cabal Ministry) lived in the reign of Charles II.

JEWIN STREET, so named because it is on the site of what had been a Jewish burying-ground known as the " Jews' Garden," which was the only place where the Jews had the right of burial until the reign of Henry II. The street was made c. 1603.

Milton lived in this street 1661–2, leaving here for Artillery Walk when he married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, in the latter year; part of *Paradise Lost* was written here.

Nos. 35–8 were built on the site of Shaftesbury House (pulled down in 1882). In 1657 the Earl of Thanet was living in a house on this site built by Inigo Jones. The house passed into the possession of Anthony

Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, the "Achitophel" of Dryden, with whom John Locke frequently stayed. In 1720 the house became an inn; in 1750 a tavern; and in later times it was used for the London Lying-in Hospital and the Royal General Dispensary.

In front of Shaftesbury House was Petre House, the residence of the Petres in Elizabethan days. The Marquess of Dorchester lived here in Cromwell's time, and Lovelace was imprisoned here in 1648. The Bishops of London occupied the house after the Restoration, and the Princess Anne fled here for shelter in 1688. The house was destroyed by fire in 1768 and a manufactory was built on the site.

MAIDENHEAD COURT (formerly Lamb Alley).—Milton lived in a house situated at the right-hand side of the entry from 1640–5, and whilst here was married to his first wife, Mary Powell (1643).

LITTLE BRITAIN.—The street was so named from the Dukes of Brittany, who had a mansion here. This was a haunt of booksellers in the seventeenth century, and from a shop in this street *Paradise Lost* was published. The street is described by Washington Irving in his *Sketch Book*.

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH.—The church and churchyard probably occupy the site of the Town Ditch. A church has existed here since the fourteenth century; it was repaired in 1627, and though but little damaged in the Great Fire it became dilapidated and was rebuilt 1754–7. The church is divided into a nave and aisles by Corinthian columns; it has galleries on three sides and a recess for the altar at the east. There are some monuments here from the old church, including those of Dame Anne Packington, d. 1563 (an altar-tomb with brasses); Sir John Micklethwait, d. 1683 (physician to Charles II); and Richard Chiswell, d. 1711 (a celebrated bookseller of his time).

The churchyard, known as the "Postmen's Park,"

contains a cloister, presented by G. F. Watts, with mural tablets commemorating heroes of humble life.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The buildings on the west side of the street cover the site of the house of the Earls of Northumberland, which stood south of St. Botolph's Church. After Hotspur's rebellion the house was forfeited to the Crown and it was granted by Henry IV to his Queen, but it was recovered later on by the Percys. The famous coaching inn the " Bull and Mouth " was afterwards built on part of the site ; it was rebuilt in 1830 and named the " Queen's Hotel," which existed till 1887. The sign of the " Bull and Mouth " placed on the later building is now in the Guildhall Museum.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND was the site of a collegiate church of secular canons founded c. 700 by Wythred, King of Kent, and rebuilt by Ingebricus, Earl of Essex, in 1056. The monastery had the right of sanctuary. At the Dissolution, the monastery surrendered and the church was pulled down in 1548.

[*Turn to the right along Newgate Street to Old Bailey.*]

NEWGATE STREET

So called from the Gate which was newly built in the reign of Henry I.

No. 78.—Below the second-floor window is an old relief of William Evans and Sir Jeffery Hudson (the gigantic porter and dwarf of Charles II referred to in *Peveril of the Peak*) ; it was probably a shop sign.

No. 87.—Sir Henry Irving worked here as a publisher's clerk ; the fact is recorded on a brass plate to the right of the doorway.

CHRIST CHURCH occupies the eastern portion of the site of the Greyfriars Monastery ; the churchyard covers the site of the rest of the building. The church was begun by Queen Margaret (second wife of Edward I), who died in 1317 before its completion. Queen Margaret was buried here, also Queen Isabella

(wife of Edward II, d. 1358), Roger Mortimer (d. 1330), and Elizabeth Barton (d. 1534). The monastery was surrendered in 1538 and in 1547 the church was made parochial. It perished in the Great Fire and Wren then built the present church.

It is the widest church in the City, and this is due to the fact that Wren used the foundations of the original pillars and walls. The nave is divided from its aisles by slender Corinthian columns and has galleries round it. The steeple was added by Wren in 1704; it rises from a square tower which forms a porch at the west. There is some good woodwork in the interior, including six carved panels on the choir stalls (sixteenth-century Spanish work). Richard Baxter was buried here in 1691. There is a monument to the Rev. S. Crowther (a grandson of Samuel Richardson), who was Vicar from 1800 to 1829. The galleries were formerly reserved for the boys of Christ's Hospital.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS cover the site of Christ's Hospital, founded by Edward VI in 1553, which was itself built on part of the site of the Grey Friars Monastery. Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, and Lamb were at school here. The buildings were demolished in 1902, when the school was moved to Horsham. In the courtyard is a bastion of the Roman wall, discovered during excavations in 1897.

[*Cross to south side of street.*]

WARWICK LANE—so called from the fact that the Earls of Warwick had a mansion here. On a house at the north-west corner is a carved panel, dated 1688, representing Guy, Earl of Warwick.

On the front of CUTLERS' HALL is a good frieze which is the work of Tinworth. The hall was built in 1883, the earlier hall having been in Cloak Lane.

At the Bell Inn, which was situated about midway on the east side, Archbishop Leighton died in 1684.

About midway on the west side was the early office

of the *Public Ledger*, in which Goldsmith wrote his *Citizen of the World*.

AMEN COURT.—Here are the houses inhabited by the Canons of St. Paul's. At No. 1, the Rev. R. H. Barham died in 1845. Canon Liddon spent his last years at No. 3.

No. 17 marks the site of the "Salutation" Tavern, where Coleridge used to seek a retreat in his youthful days, and where Lamb and Southey joined him. Wren used to frequent this inn during the building of St. Paul's Cathedral.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT occupies the site of Newgate Prison, which was pulled down in 1902. There had been a prison on this site, at first over the Gate and later adjoining the Gate, since the reign of King John, but the building which was demolished dated only from 1783. George Wither, Defoe, and William Penn were amongst the famous prisoners here; also Lord George Gordon, who died here in 1793. Some doors and other relics of the prison are now in the London and Guildhall Museums.

NEWGATE.—The original gate existed in Roman times and was rebuilt in the reign of Henry I. It was again rebuilt after the Great Fire, but destroyed in 1777. The Gate was at the west end of Newgate Street, between Old Bailey and Giltspur Street.

[*Return along Newgate Street and turn down Warwick Lane to Paternoster Row.*]

PATERNOSTER ROW

So called from the paternosterers or turners of beads who dwelt here.

CHAPTER COFFEE-HOUSE (No. 50).—The house has been rebuilt, but retains some of the old fittings, including the favourite seat of Goldsmith. It was a rendezvous for publishers. Chatterton mentions the house in a letter to his mother written in 1770.

Charlotte Brontë and her sister Anne spent a few nights here in 1848.

IVY LANE.—The Club founded by Dr. Johnson met at the "King's Head" in this lane every Tuesday from 1747 to 1756.

LOVELL'S COURT—so called from Lovell's Inn, a great house belonging to the Lovell family which was on this site. Samuel Richardson stayed at Alderman Brydges's house in this court whilst he was writing *Sir Charles Grandison.*

PANYER ALLEY.—The "panyer" was a basket in which bread was taken round to customers. There was a tavern called the "Panyer" here in 1430, and from it the street got its name. On the east wall is an ancient sculpture representing a boy with a pannier, with an inscription dated 1688. A rhymed couplet on the stone claims that it marks the highest ground in the City; this, however, is not correct, and the sculpture may have been brought from elsewhere.

[*Walk round St. Paul's Churchyard starting on the north side, proceeding east, and then round to the south side of the Cathedral.*]

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD

In early times this was really a "churchyard" surrounding the cathedral, and was enclosed by a wall. The first shops were erected here in 1587.

The CHAPTER-HOUSE, on the north side of the churchyard, was built in 1712; the premises have recently been leased to a bank. The chapter-house of the old cathedral was on the south side.

No. 37 is on the site of St. Paul's School, refounded by Dean Colet in 1512, burnt in the Great Fire and rebuilt, rebuilt again in 1823, and finally demolished in 1886, the school having been removed to Hammersmith. Above the shop-front is a tablet with inscrip-

tion. Milton and Pepys were educated here, and Pepys records the destruction of the old school in the Great Fire (see his Diary, September 7th, 1666).

ST. GREGORY'S CHURCH was situated close to the south-west wall of the old cathedral. A church had existed on this site from c. 1070; it was partly pulled down for the rebuilding of the cathedral in 1641, was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

DEAN'S YARD.—The Deanery was designed by Wren. Until 1894 the entrance to Dean's Yard was through an archway under a seventeenth-century house. Adjoining the Deanery is the Choir House with the Choristers' School.

No. 85.—John Newbery, the publisher, lived in premises on this site at the sign of the "Bible and Sun." Newbery started the *Public Ledger* and other periodicals, published Goldsmith's *Traveller* in 1765, and was the first publisher to issue books for children; small sculptured heads of Goldsmith and Newbery are on the front of these premises; and on the corner premises, high up, is a sculptured representation of a "Bible and Sun." Francis Newbery (nephew of John Newbery), who bought the MS. of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* from Dr. Johnson when he was in business in Paternoster Row, afterwards occupied premises here.

LONDON HOUSE YARD.—The site was occupied by the Bishop of London's Palace until c. 1650; but the bishops did not reside here after the Reformation. The "Mitre," the first "music-house" in London, was built on part of the site. It was destroyed in the Great Fire, and on being rebuilt was named the "Goose and Gridiron," the sign of which is now in the Guildhall Museum.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

According to tradition, a temple to Diana existed here in Roman times, but the first building of which

there is authentic record is that of Ethelbert, c. 610. The church was burnt down in 962 and rebuilt, and in this building Ethelred (d. 1016) and Edgar Atheling (d. 1057) were buried. The cathedral was again destroyed by fire in 1087, and the rebuilding (which was interfered with by a fire in 1135) took nearly two centuries to complete. Except for minor alterations, this building stood until destroyed by the Great Fire; the steeple, however, was not rebuilt after being destroyed by lightning in 1561. Among the tombs in Old St. Paul's were those of John of Gaunt (d. 1399), Dean Colet (d. 1519), Sir Nicholas Bacon (d. 1578), and Sir Christopher Hatton (d. 1591).

The present building is the work of Wren; it was begun in 1675 and completed in 1710. Though Renaissance in detail, it has the general ground-plan of a Gothic church.

The marble portico over the interior north door was part of the old organ-screen; it bears Wren's epitaph. The choir-stalls and organ-case are the work of Grinling Gibbons, as is the wooden screen of the chapel at the west end of the south nave aisle.

The monuments are numerous. The only uninjured one from Old St. Paul's is that of Dr. Donne (d. 1631), which is in the south ambulatory. The first monument admitted to the present cathedral was that of John Howard (d. 1790) in the south transept. Amongst the monuments of many famous men are those of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, General Gordon, Lord Leighton, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and J. M. W. Turner.

In the CRYPT is the tombstone of Sir Christopher Wren (d. 1723), and on the wall above is the original tablet with the inscription "Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice." There are a few mutilated monuments here from the old church of St. Faith, and at the west end are the tombs of Wellington and Nelson. The sarcophagus of Nelson was made by a Florentine sculptor in the sixteenth century on the instructions of Cardinal Wolsey, who intended it for

his own tomb; it was afterwards utilized as a monument to Henry VIII at Windsor and eventually used for Nelson.

In the gardens on the south side of the nave are the foundations of the cloisters and of two buttresses of the chapter-house of Old St. Paul's, which was built in 1332.

ST. PAUL'S CROSS was originally a high cross of stone raised on a platform and was first erected in the thirteenth century. It was rebuilt c. 1450 with a pulpit, but was pulled down in 1643. The present cross, erected in 1910, is near the site of the original. In an open space to the east of the cross the Folkmote assembled in the thirteenth century.

[*Proceed down Ludgate Hill and then through Old Bailey to Giltspur Street.*]

LUDGATE HILL

The lower part of this street between the Gate and Fleet Street was once known as Bowyer Row and the upper part as Ludgate Street.

STATIONERS' HALL. The original hall was in Milk Street, but in 1611 a large house on this site, which had been the residence successively of the Dukes of Brittany and the Earls of Pembroke and Abergavenny, was purchased by the Company and used for their hall. This house being destroyed in the Great Fire, the present hall was built of brick in 1670, and in 1800 was cased with stone. The funeral feast of Thomas Sutton (the founder of the Charterhouse) was held here. On the west side is the garden where condemned books were burnt; the old plane tree marks the spot.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH was built by Wren on the plan of a Greek cross on the site of a church founded in the twelfth century which was destroyed in the Great Fire. The tower which rises on the south side is of three storeys, above which is a cupola

supporting a lantern and spire. The interior has a cruciform appearance due to the introduction of four Composite columns on high bases. There is some good woodwork, including the inner door-cases, and the walls are panelled. The font, which was given in 1673, has a palindrome inscription. In the vestibule are memorial tablets to some of the family of the Rev. R. H. Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*; they were brought here from St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, of which church Barham was at one time Rector and in which he was buried. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire, but being seriously damaged by a fire in 1886 it was pulled down. A small brass tablet engraved with a figure and some verses which escaped the fires of 1666 and 1886 is now on the north wall of St. Martin's.

LUDGATE.—The name signifies a postern gate which was probably made in the Roman Wall in Saxon times. The gate was repaired in 1260, and was rebuilt in 1586, when a statue of Queen Elizabeth was placed on the front. In 1760 the gate was removed; it stood just below St. Martin's Church.

OLD BAILEY is so called from its situation. It was originally an outer court between Lud Gate and New Gate, behind the old wall of London. At No. 68 lived Jonathan Wild, who was hanged at Tyburn in 1725. Fielding wrote an account of his career in his novel *Jonathan Wild*.

On the west side was "Green Arbour Court." Goldsmith lived here in rooms on the first floor from 1758 to 1760 and probably wrote the *Traveller* during that time. He was visited here by Dr. Percy, the editor of *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. The site of the court is now covered by Holborn Viaduct Station and the railway lines.

BELLE SAUVAGE YARD.—There was an inn here from very early days, the yard of which was famous for its plays and bull-baiting. At its gate Sir Thomas

Wyatt turned back when he found that the people would not support his rebellion in 1554. The stone bas-relief of an elephant and castle on a building on the east side was placed here when the inn was demolished; it formerly stood over the gateway below the sign of the bell. It is the crest of the Cutlers' Company, who became owners of the property in 1568. The inn was removed in 1873; the name "Sauvage" was probably that of a family who kept it.

GILTSPUR STREET

Stow says that it is so named from the knights and others who rode that way into Smithfield; it may be, however, that spurs were sold here.

WATCH-HOUSE.—The watch-house in the churchyard of St. Sepulchre was erected in 1791.

COCK LANE. The Great Fire ended at Pie Corner. A statuette of a naked boy on the corner premises was put up to commemorate the event, but the inscription is now missing.

The "Cock Lane ghost" was investigated and "laid" by Dr. Johnson in 1762.

[*Emerge into Smithfield.*]

WEST SMITHFIELD

It is so called because it was originally a "smooth field" of considerable extent outside the City walls. In the twelfth century it was a great market-place and the scene of tourneys. In 1381 the conference between Richard II and Wat Tyler (which led to the latter's murder by Sir William Walworth) took place here. In the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth it was the place where those condemned for heresy were burnt; there is a memorial to the Protestant martyrs in the open square to the south of the market. A cattle market was held here in Stow's time.

Bartholomew Fair was held here from very early times for several days about the feast of St. Bartholomew. The privilege of holding it was confirmed by Henry I in 1133, and it was not suppressed until 1855. CLOTH FAIR marks the site of the booths of the clothiers.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL was founded on this site by Rahere in 1123. The existing building is mainly the work of James Gibbs, 1730. The Smithfield gateway, over which is a statue of Henry VIII, dates from 1702. A slab of red granite in the wall commemorates John Rogers and other martyrs who were put to death here in the reign of Queen Mary. On the walls of the main staircase are paintings by Hogarth. The site of the house of Dame Joanna Astley, nurse of Henry VI, is marked by a tablet on the medical school in West Smithfield.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-LESS was built in the twelfth century as the chapel of the hospital. After the reconstruction of the hospital at the Dissolution, it was made a parish church in 1547. The tower is old, but the remainder of the building was largely rebuilt in 1789 and 1825. It is square in plan, but the arrangement of the columns and arches give the interior an octagonal appearance. A few of the monuments from the old church have been preserved, including a tablet with Latin inscription to Lady Bodley (wife of the founder of the Bodleian Library), a brass with effigies to William Markeby (d. 1439) and his wife, and a monument to Robert Balthrope, "Sergeant of the Chirurgeons" to Queen Elizabeth (d. 1591). Inigo Jones was baptized here in 1573.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT was founded by Rahere in 1123. Of the original building the choir alone remains, of which the clerestory was rebuilt in the fifteenth century; the transepts and the one remaining bay of the nave were built by Rahere's successor c. 1170. The Lady Chapel dates from 1410; beneath it is a small crypt. The nave and conventual

buildings were destroyed at the Dissolution. The thirteenth-century gateway which now forms the entrance to the churchyard once led into the south aisle of the nave ; above it is a house with Elizabethan half-timbered façade, which was restored in 1916. The projecting oriel window in the south triforium was built by Prior Bolton c. 1510. In 1622–8 the tower was pulled down and rebuilt of brick, and about the same time the transepts, triforium, and Lady Chapel were let for secular purposes. A restoration was begun in 1862.

In the south transept is the fifteenth-century font in which William Hogarth was baptized in 1697. On the north side of the church is the fifteenth-century tomb of Rahere, the founder (d. 1143), with a splendid effigy.

Other monuments worthy of notice are to Percival Smallpace (d. 1568) and his wife, the oldest monument in the church apart from that of Rahere ; Sir Walter Mildmay (d. 1589), founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge ; James Rivers (d. 1641), which is probably the work of Le Sœur ; and Thomas Roycroft (d. 1677), printer of the Polyglot Bible. There are also several seventeenth-century monuments with quaint epitaphs.

Benjamin Franklin, when a youth, was employed at a printing business which was carried on in the Lady Chapel.

[*Return along Giltspur Street and turn to the right along Holborn Viaduct.*]

HOLBORN VIADUCT

The Viaduct, which was opened in 1869, was formed across the Fleet Valley to do away with the steep ascents of Holborn Hill and Snow Hill.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH has the largest area of any church within the City boundaries. A church existed here in the twelfth century which was rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The porch with parvise,

the tower, and some other features of this date remain; the nave, which was greatly damaged in the Great Fire, was rebuilt in 1670, probably not by Wren. The font, with carved cover, is dated 1670, and there is a handsome organ-case which is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Roger Ascham was buried here in 1568, but there is no memorial to him in the church. There is a brass plate on the south wall to Captain John Smith, Governor of Virginia (d. 1631), marking the position of his monument and recording the original inscription.

SNOW HILL (in Stow's time known as "Snore Hill").—The name was probably derived from Snorro, a Scandinavian settler here. John Bunyan died in 1688 "at the sign of the Star on Snow Hill," in the house of his friend Mr. Strudwick. William Godwin at one time kept a shop in Skinner Street at the angle of Snow Hill, and Mary Godwin left here in 1814 to join Shelley. The eastern pier of the viaduct is on the site of the shop.

On an office building just beyond Cock Lane is a bust of Dickens and figures of Nicholas Nickleby and Mr. Squeers; the building occupies the site of the "Saracen's Head," where Dickens makes his two characters join the Yorkshire coach (see *Nicholas Nickleby*, chap. 3).

The VIADUCT (built 1869).—In the niches of the buildings which stand at the four corners are statues of Sir William Walworth, Sir Hugh Myddleton, Sir Thomas Gresham, and Henry Fitzalwyn, with the dates of their births and deaths; they are all notable men in the history of London.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—A church existed here in very early times, possibly in the tenth century. It was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and though this building escaped the Great Fire it was in a dilapidated state at that time and was rebuilt by Wren in 1676, with the exception of the lower part of the tower, which is all that remains of the old building. Inter-

nally, the building is one of the finest churches of the galleried basilican type in the country.

Richard Savage was baptized here in 1697 and Benjamin Disraeli in 1817 (at the age of 12). William Hazlitt was married here in 1808; Charles Lamb was present at his wedding (see his letter to Southey, August 9th, 1815). Dr. Sacheverell, who was Rector here from 1713 until his death in 1724, is buried in the sanctuary, and the burial of Thomas Chatterton (d. 1770) in the Shoe Lane graveyard is recorded in the registers.

ST. ANDREW'S STREET.—In the court-house is a handsome oak overmantel, brought from the old court-house which was pulled down in 1869.

[*Go down the steps at the Viaduct to Farringdon Street, proceed to Ludgate Circus and turn to the right into Fleet Street; keep on the north side of this street to Chancery Lane.*]

FARRINGDON STREET

The street was built over the Fleet Ditch on the removal of the old Fleet Market in 1826–30. The Fleet Ditch was then converted into a sewer which runs under the middle of the street. The ditch was once a brook which rose at Hampstead and emptied itself at Blackfriars. Farringdon Street takes its name from William de Farndon, Alderman and Sheriff in 1281.

The FLEET PRISON was near Fleet Lane, and its main gate was on the site of the Memorial Hall. It existed as a Royal prison from Norman times, and in later days was used for persons committed by the Star Chamber, and for debtors. It was rebuilt after the Great Fire, and again after its destruction in 1780 by the Gordon Rioters. William Penn was imprisoned here for nine months in 1709. The prison was closed in 1842 and the buildings demolished in 1864.

(Dickens makes the prison the scene of Pickwick's

imprisonment—see *Pickwick Papers*, chap. 40—and it is depicted by Besant in *The Chaplain of the Fleet*.)

FARRINGDON AVENUE was erected in 1892–3 on part of the site of Farringdon Market; it also covers the site of the Shoe Lane graveyard where Thomas Chatterton was buried.

FLEET STREET

The street was so called from the Fleet River which ran at the foot; it is mentioned as such in a document of the thirteenth century.

SHOE LANE.—In a house on the north side of Gunpowder Alley, Richard Lovelace died in 1658.

WINE OFFICE COURT, so named because the office for licences for selling wines was situated here. No. 6 occupies the site of the house where Goldsmith lived from 1760 to 1762, and where he wrote *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Dr. Johnson first visited him here in 1761.

"THE CHESHIRE CHEESE" was rebuilt in 1667 on the site of a former inn, of which there are remains in the vaults. Johnson and Boswell are said to have frequently dined here, and Johnson's favourite seat is shown; the inn, however, is not mentioned by Boswell in the *Life*.

BOLT COURT, so called from the "Bolt-in-Tun," a noted coach-office; the "Bolt-in-Tun" was the rebus of Bolton, the family who owned the property. At No. 8 (since demolished) Dr. Johnson lived from 1776 until his death in 1784. Whilst here he wrote his *Lives of the Poets*.

At No. 11, William Cobbett, after leaving Fleet Street, wrote, printed, and published his *Register*.

GOUGH SQUARE, probably named from Nicholas Gough, the printer, who resided here. At No. 17 Dr. Johnson lived from 1748 to 1759. Whilst here he wrote the greater part of his Dictionary, the

Rambler, The Vanity of Human Wishes, Rasselas, and his famous letter to Lord Chesterfield. His wife died in this house in 1752. The house was bought and restored by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth in 1911.

JOHNSON'S COURT.—Dr. Johnson lived in a house on the site of No. 7 from 1765 to 1776. Whilst living here he made the acquaintance of the Thrales, and published the *Journey to the Hebrides.* The court does not take its name from Dr. Johnson, but from a family of that name who lived here in the first half of the seventeenth century.

The *Monthly Magazine* had offices here in 1833, and to this magazine Dickens submitted his first MS., which was accepted. It was entitled "A Dinner at Poplar Walk," but was afterwards published in *Sketches by Boz* under the title of "Mr. Minns and his Cousin."

CRANE COURT contains some good late seventeenth-century houses. No. 4 bears the date 1671 on the front. The house at the end of the court, which has been rebuilt, was the home of the Royal Society from 1710 to 1782, and here Isaac Newton frequently presided at the Society's meetings. In 1819, when the house was in the possession of the Philosophical Society, Coleridge delivered his famous lectures on Shakespeare here.

FETTER LANE, probably so called from "felters" or makers of felt, who dwelt here. At No. 33 is the Moravian Chapel; it escaped the Great Fire, and is probably the oldest conventicle in London. John Wesley left the Moravians to found the body now known as the Wesleyan Methodists (see Wesley's *Journal,* January 1st, 1739).

NEVILL'S COURT, named after the Neville family, who had a mansion in the neighbourhood, contains seventeenth- and eighteenth-century houses of which the gardens remain.

No. 183.—Here William Cobbett wrote, printed, and

published the *Political Register*. His house marked the limit of the Great Fire in this direction.

No. 184 is built on the site of a house in which Michael Drayton was living when he published his poems in 1608.

CLIFFORD'S INN.—A messuage and garden on this site were given to Robert de Clifford by Edward II and remained in possession of that family until the fifteenth century, when the site was acquired by the Law students, who had rented the mansion of the Cliffords since 1345. The hall is partly of fourteenth-century date, but was much repaired in 1767. Here the Commissioners met after the Great Fire to assess losses and settle questions of property.

In the precincts are some seventeenth- and eighteenth-century houses. At No. 15 Samuel Butler lived from 1864 until his death in 1902 and here he wrote *Erewhon*. At No. 13 George Dyer (the eccentric friend of Charles Lamb) lived, and he died here in 1841. Leigh Hunt, Scott, Coleridge, and Southey were amongst those who visited him here.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH.—A church has existed on this site from very early times, though there is no documentary record until 1237. The old church was slightly damaged in the Great Fire; it was soon repaired, but in 1829 was taken down and the present building erected farther back. The body of the church, which is of brick, is octagonal in plan and has recesses on seven sides, between which are columns carrying pointed arches; the eighth side is occupied by the entrance. The tower of stone is of three storeys, and above it is a beautiful pierced octagonal lantern which was suggested to the architect by that of St. Helen's, York. Several monuments from the old church have been preserved, including a brass to Henry Dacres (d. 1530) and his wife. In the old church the Earl of Strafford (born in Chancery Lane) was baptized in 1593, William Tyndale frequently preached, and George Dyer (Lamb's friend) was

married in 1825. Izaak Walton, who once resided in the parish, is commemorated by a window and by a tablet to the right of the entrance-doorway. Over the entrance to the schools is a statue of Queen Elizabeth, dating from 1586, which was brought here in 1766 from Lud Gate.

CHANCERY LANE was first called "Chauncellores Lane" in the time of Edward III, when the House for Converted Jews, founded by Henry III, was made use of as a Rolls Office.

The PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE is built in the Tudor style—the eastern part in 1851–66 and the western part in 1891–6. The Museum covers the site of the Rolls Chapel, some of the monuments from which are preserved here; these include the beautiful tomb of Dr. John Young, d. 1516 (Master of the Rolls to Henry VIII and friend of Erasmus), which is the work of Torregiano. Among the interesting objects in the Museum are the original Domesday Book; the log of the *Victory* recording the Battle of Trafalgar; the deed of resignation of the Scottish throne by David Bruce; and specimens of the wooden tallies once used in the keeping of public accounts. Many interesting letters are also exhibited here, including the letter to Lord Monteagle which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

On the east side of this street, near the Fleet Street end, was Old Serjeants Inn, originally known as Faryngdon's Inn, which was first let to the Serjeants-at-Law c. 1415. The Society was dissolved in 1876 and the building destroyed in 1911. Abutting on the inn was a house in Fleet Street where Abraham Cowley was born in 1618.

The "MITRE" TAVERN (No. 125) covers the site of the shop where Izaak Walton conducted his business from 1632 to 1643.

BANK OF ENGLAND (Law Courts Branch).—The eastern wing of this building stands on the site of a

house and shop kept by Izaak Walton from 1624 to 1632; in the latter year he moved into Chancery Lane. The site of the old "Cock" Tavern is also covered by the bank premises.

[*Cross the road to No.* 1 *Fleet Street and return to Ludgate Circus along the south side of the street.*]

TEMPLE BAR.—The present monument (marble statues and bas-reliefs, surmounted by a griffin) was erected in 1880 to mark the site of the gateway erected by Wren in 1672, which was taken down in 1878 and re-erected at Cheshunt in 1888. The original boundary between the City and Westminster was marked only by posts, rails, and a chain, but later a house of timber was erected across the street with a narrow gateway. This gate survived the Great Fire, but was replaced by that of Wren.

No. 1, CHILD'S BANK.—The bank was founded in 1671, and was extended in 1788 to cover the site of the "Devil" Tavern, a favourite resort of Ben Jonson. The premises were rebuilt in 1878. Swift, in his *Journal,* mentions dining here with Addison in 1710. Pope, Johnson, and Goldsmith were also familiar with this tavern. The bank figures in Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities* (chap. 2) under the name of "Tellson's Bank."

[*Enter the precincts of the Temple by Middle Temple Lane.*]

THE TEMPLE.—The site was originally occupied by the chief house of the Knights Templars in England, erected in the time of Henry II. When this Order was dissolved in 1312, the property was held by the Crown until 1324, when it was transferred to the Knights of St. John. As these Knights had their own headquarters at Clerkenwell, they leased the Temple to the lawyers. The Order of St. John was suppressed in 1541, resuscitated in Mary's reign, and finally abolished by Elizabeth; but the lawyers were allowed to remain as lessees all through these changes,

and in 1608 a perpetual lease was granted to them by James I. A fire in 1678 destroyed many of the buildings, and the cloisters, the Master's house, and part of Pump Court and Brick Court date from the rebuilding.

MIDDLE TEMPLE LANE.—The entrance from Fleet Street is through a brick gateway, designed by Wren and built in 1684. The houses adjacent to the gateway are of sixteenth-century date.

BRICK COURT.—At No. 2 Goldsmith lived from 1768 until his death here in 1774; during that time he wrote *The Deserted Village*. A tablet to the right of a window on the second floor indicates the room in which he died. Thackeray lived in the same house for a short time in 1855.

FOUNTAIN COURT has been made famous by Dickens as the scene of the meeting of Ruth Pinch with her brother and with John Westlock (*Martin Chuzzlewit*, chap. 45).

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL is a perfect example of Elizabethan architecture. It was built in 1571 and has a fine hammer-beam roof, and a carved oak screen dating from 1575. A small table made from the timbers of Drake's ship the *Golden Hind*, and a large table made from the oak of Windsor Forest and given by Queen Elizabeth, are preserved here.

CROWN OFFICE ROW, so called after the Crown Office, which was here. At No. 2 Charles Lamb was born in 1775 in rooms overlooking the gardens; the original Row, which dated from 1737, was rebuilt in 1863–4, but the iron gates opposite are dated 1730. At No. 10 Thackeray occupied chambers in 1834, when he was called to the Bar. Much of the scene of *Pendennis* is to be found in the precincts of the Temple.

TEMPLE GARDENS.—Here (according to Shakespeare in his *Henry VI*) the partisans in the Wars of the Roses chose their badges. The sundial, supported

by the kneeling figure of a Moor, dating from the eighteenth century, was brought here from Clement's Inn.

INNER TEMPLE HALL was rebuilt in 1866 on the site of the Knights' Refectory, of which two small chambers of the twelfth century remain. The doors date from 1575.

KING'S BENCH WALK, so called because the King's Bench Office was here in the eighteenth century. The houses are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and some of them have dates on the doors. Nos. 4 and 5 are ascribed to Wren. Goldsmith was living at No. 3 in 1765.

TEMPLE CHURCH was consecrated in 1185 by Heraclius, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, in the presence of Henry II. The decoration of the fine twelfth-century porch shows Saracenic influence; this entrance-porch originally formed a bay of the cloisters. In the circular nave there are, on the floor, five recumbent effigies of twelfth- and thirteenth-century knights, including those of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1219), and two of his sons. The rectangular choir replaced an earlier building on the same site in 1240. The church was repaired in 1608 and again in 1839. In a recess on the north side of the choir is a tablet to Goldsmith, and on the south side of the choir a splendid effigy of Sylvester de Everden, Bishop of Carlisle (d. 1255). There is also a monument with bust of Richard Hooker (d. 1654), and a tablet to John Selden (d. 1564), with Latin inscription. In the triforium are preserved many sixteenth- and seventeenth-century monuments which were formerly in the church. In the remains of the graveyard on the north side of the church is the tomb of Oliver Goldsmith (d. 1774).

HARE COURT was named after Nicholas Hare, Master of the Rolls, who died in 1557. Thackeray had chambers at No. 1 in 1831; the house has been rebuilt since that date.

INNER TEMPLE LANE.—The gateway from Fleet Street was built c. 1609. At No. 1 (now Dr. Johnson's Buildings) Dr. Johnson lived from 1760 to 1765, and it was here that Boswell first visited him (in 1763). At No. 4 Charles Lamb lived from 1809 to 1817 in a house which has since been rebuilt. William Cowper lived in rooms in the Inner Temple in 1754, and whilst here he attempted suicide.

[*Emerge into Fleet Street.*]

No. 15.—In the eighteenth century the famous "Nando's Coffee-house" stood here (see *Tatler*, No. 180). It was afterwards known as the "Rainbow" Tavern.

No. 17.—The upper part is a fine example of a timbered house with overhanging storeys dating from 1610. The ground-floor is modern and has been set back to widen the thoroughfare. In 1611 the large room on the first floor was used as the office of the Duchy of Cornwall under Henry, Prince of Wales; it has a fine plaster ceiling of unique design, and some of the original panelling.

No. 22.—The "Cock" Tavern is the successor of the famous tavern which stood until 1886 opposite Temple Gateway (where the Law Courts Branch of the Bank of England now is). Some of the internal fittings of the original tavern and the old sign (which is said to have been carved by Grinling Gibbons) are preserved inside the building. Samuel Pepys often visited the old tavern (see his Diary, April 23rd, 1668). Tennyson makes this tavern the scene of "Will Waterproof's Monologue."

No. 32.—Here was founded in 1768 the publishing house of John Murray, from which Disraeli's *Curiosities of Literature* was published. The firm left Fleet Street in 1812, a few months after the publication of Byron's *Childe Harold* from this address.

No. 39.—Hoare's Bank partly occupies the site of the "Mitre" Tavern, a resort of Dr. Johnson. The tavern was approached by a passage between Nos. 38

and 39. Here by appointment Johnson and Boswell first dined together (June 25th, 1763), and the inn is frequently mentioned in the pages of Boswell. Pepys was also a visitor here (see his Diary, January 20th, 1660).

MITRE COURT.—At No. 16 Mitre Court Buildings, Charles Lamb lived from 1801 to 1809 in the top storey of a house which was demolished when the court was rebuilt in 1830. The existing tavern was originally the Mitre Coffee-house.

SERJEANTS INN.—A house situated here was first occupied by the Serjeants-at-Law in the time of Henry VIII. It was burnt in the Great Fire and rebuilt. It was occupied by the lawyers until 1730, when the building was taken down and the present court erected. On No. 9 is a sculptured sign bearing two wheat-sheaves and the date 1669.

TUDOR STREET cuts through the centre of the district once known as "Alsatia," which is described by Scott in the *Fortunes of Nigel*. After the demolition of the monastery of White Friars the district was for a time a fashionable part of the City, but under a charter granted by James I the inhabitants claimed sanctuary for debtors and it became the abode of lawless characters.

WHITEFRIARS STREET.—At No. 4 Britton's Court are the remains of a fourteenth-century crypt, a relic of the ancient Priory of the White Friars. The church which was founded in 1241 was surrendered at the Dissolution, and the refectory was then used for the Whitefriars Theatre.

SALISBURY SQUARE was so named after the House of the Bishops of Salisbury which stood here; the house was afterwards occupied by the Sackville family. Dryden lived on the south side of Salisbury Court (as it was then named) from 1673 to 1682; they were years of great literary activity with him.

At No. 11 (rebuilt) Samuel Richardson lived and carried on his business from c. 1720 to 1755. He then built printing and business offices on the east side of the square, but continued to use No. 11 as his residence when in town. *Pamela* was written here, and his other books were written here or at his residence at North End, Fulham, where he had a "country" house from 1738 until 1754, when he moved to Parsons Green. In the printing office Goldsmith was employed as a reader 1756–7, and here Dr. Johnson and Hogarth first met.

ST. BRIDE'S LANE.—Milton lodged in 1639 in a house facing the churchyard which was burnt down in 1824. He moved from here to Aldersgate Street.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH is first mentioned in documents in 1222; it was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren. The steeple is the loftiest of all Wren's steeples, despite the fact that when it was re-erected after being damaged by lightning in 1764 its height was reduced by about 8 feet; it is pyramidical in character and rises in four octagonal storeys above the tower and terminates in an obelisk and vane. The interior is divided into a nave and aisles by arcades of doubled columns to which pilasters are attached which support the galleries; the ritual chancel was formed at the east end in 1888. The marble font of 1615 was saved from the earlier church, and in it Samuel Pepys was baptized in 1633. In the old church Sir Francis Drake was married in 1553, and Richard Lovelace buried in 1658. The grave of Samuel Richardson (d. 1761) is marked by a flat tombstone in the central passage, and there is a tablet to his memory on the north wall. Outside the church, on the north side, is the entry-stone to the vault of the Holdens dated 1657; to this family belonged the Mr. Holden who sold a hat to Pepys (see his Diary, June 27th, 1661). The site of the old well is indicated by a pump in the churchyard; it is boarded up, but exhibits the spout.

NEW BRIDGE STREET.—This street, which was made in 1764, is on the site formerly occupied by the Fleet Ditch; it is named as leading directly to Blackfriars Bridge.

No. 14.—The portrait bust of Edward VI over the entrance-doorway marks the site of Bridewell, which was a residence of English kings from the reign of King John. The palace, which got its name from St. Bride's Well, was restored by Henry VIII in 1522 and he lodged here on several occasions (*vide Henry VIII*, Act III). Edward VI gave it to the City of London for a workhouse in 1553. It was rebuilt after the Great Fire and used as a prison for vagrants. In 1863 it was demolished with the exception of the entrance-front, hall, court-room, and governor's house.

[*At the end of New Bridge Street turn to the right along the Embankment.*]

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT

The Embankment, which extends from Blackfriars Bridge to Westminster Bridge, was begun in 1864 and finished in 1870.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, removed here from Milk Street, Cheapside, in 1882. It is an extensive building in the Italian Renaissance style, and on the façade, in niches, are statues of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Bacon, and Sir Thomas More.

SION COLLEGE, founded as a college and almshouse in 1623, was situated in London Wall until 1886, when the present Gothic building was designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield. It exists for the benefit of Anglican clergy, who have access to its valuable library.

[*The City boundary is reached at the extreme west of Temple Gardens.*]

WESTMINSTER

THAT part of the City of Westminster in the neighbourhood of the Abbey was originally marsh land, flooded by the Thames at high tide with the exception of a few islands. One of these islands, named Thornea, was situated between two of the streams by which the Tyburn emptied itself into the Thames, and on this island a monastery was established in the eighth century.

In the eleventh century the King's Palace and the Abbey were erected here, and as the land was gradually reclaimed a town grew up around them. The manors possessed by the Abbey covered practically all of what is now known as the "West End"; after the Dissolution these manors were broken up and in course of time the sites were used for building. The abbey church was made into a cathedral after the Dissolution, and Westminster thus became a City, and though it had but one bishop, it keeps the title of "City" to this day.

The present City of Westminster extends, roughly, from Chelsea on the west to Temple Bar on the east; and from the Thames northward to Oxford Street. At the north-west it extends along Knightsbridge to the boundary of Kensington.

WESTMINSTER: IN HISTORY AND LITERATURE

[*The boundary of the City of London is crossed at the west end of Temple Gardens. Continue along the Embankment to Northumberland Avenue, exploring the turnings on the right.*]

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT

ESSEX STREET, which occupies part of the site of the Outer Temple, takes its name from Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. The original house on this site was the town residence of the Bishops of Exeter until the Reformation. It then passed to William, Lord Paget, and afterwards to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and in Leicester House (as it was then called) Sir Nicholas Throckmorton died in 1571. The house afterwards came into the possession of the Earl of Essex and from here he was taken to the Tower in 1601; his son, who became a general in the Parliamentary Army, was born in Essex House in 1592 and died in it in 1646. In 1682 the house was demolished and the present street made. Pepys described the house as "large, but ugly." The ancient Water-gate remains, with the worn steps down which Queen Elizabeth's favourite passed on his way to the Tower.

Nos. 40–41 are on the site of the "Essex Head" Tavern where Dr. Johnson founded a club in 1783. The landlord was Samuel Greaves, an old servant of Mr. Thrale.

DEVEREUX COURT is named after Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary General. In front of No. 20, which stands on the site of the old

"Grecian" Coffee-house, is a bust of the Earl of Essex and the date 1676. The coffee-house is mentioned in the *Spectator* (Nos. 1 and 49), and was frequented by Addison, Steele, and Goldsmith; it was named from a Greek named Constantine who kept it. It was closed as a coffee-house in 1843.

NORFOLK STREET stands on part of the site of Arundel House (pulled down in 1678) and takes its name from Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk (d. 1684), the last owner. The house, which was originally the town residence of the Bishops of Bath, passed into the hands of Admiral Lord Seymour, and after his execution it was bought by the Earl of Arundel. After the Great Fire the house became for a time the place for meetings of the Royal Society, which Samuel Pepys frequently attended.

William Penn at one time lived in the last house at the south-west corner of the street.

The street is mentioned in the *Spectator* (Nos. 329 and 335) as the place where "Sir Roger de Coverley" usually stayed when in town, though his town residence was in Soho Square.

At No. 42 Coleridge lodged in 1816, and left here to take up his abode with the Gillmans at Hampstead.

SURREY STREET was formed in 1682 as part of the development of the Arundel House site. William Congreve, the dramatist, lived in a house in this street and died here in 1729; he was visited here by Voltaire. John Evelyn was living here in 1696.

SOMERSET HOUSE. The central part of the existing building was erected in 1777–86 by Sir William Chambers. The wings were added during the nineteenth century, the east wing being now occupied by King's College. The principal façade faces the Thames and stands on a terrace supported by arches. The fine entrance from the Strand forms a vestibule to the courtyard. The building occupies the site of a palace begun by the Protector Somerset c. 1547, but unfinished at his execution in 1552. It then passed

to the Crown. Elizabeth lived here for a time during the reign of Mary, and at later times it was occupied by James I's Queen (Anne of Denmark), Henrietta Maria (during Charles I's reign and again from 1660–1665), and Catherine of Braganza (from 1665 to 1692). After the latter date it was used as lodgings for some of the nobility and poorer persons about the Court, but was always considered as part of the jointure of the consort of the sovereign. By an Act passed in 1775 Buckingham House in St. James's Park was settled on Queen Charlotte and this palace was pulled down. Inigo Jones died at Somerset House in 1652.

SAVOY STREET takes its name from Peter, Count of Savoy, who built a palace here on a site granted to him by Henry III in 1245. It was afterwards bought for Edmund, Earl of Lancaster (second son of Henry III). During its occupation by Henry Plantagenet (first Duke of Lancaster), King John of France was brought here as a prisoner after the Battle of Poictiers in 1356, and in 1364 the King died here while on a visit to this country. John of Gaunt came into possession of the palace through his wife Blanche, but in 1381 most of the building was destroyed by the followers of Wat Tyler and what remained was used as a prison. In 1505 Henry VII founded a hospital here for the relief of poor people; the hospital was suppressed in 1553, but re-endowed by Queen Mary, and was not finally dissolved until 1702. In 1661 the famous Conference for the Revision of the Prayer-book was held here.

The Chapel Royal was the private chapel of the original palace; it was rebuilt by John of Gaunt and in his time Chaucer was probably married here. In 1505 it became the chapel of the hospital founded by Henry VII. When the church of St. Mary-le-Strand was pulled down in 1564, this chapel became the parish church and remained so until the present church of St. Mary was built in 1717. In 1721 the chapel was partly rebuilt, and in 1773 George III made it a

Royal Chapel; the prayer-book which he presented on the occasion is preserved here. The chapel is rectangular in shape and the altar is at the north; it was restored in 1864 after a serious fire. The piscina, a brass to Bishop Gawain Douglas (d. 1522), the translator of Virgil, several sixteenth- and seventeenth-century monuments, and a curious fourteenth-century painting of the Madonna on the north wall, are the only relics of the old building that remain. An old hour-glass given to the chapel by Queen Victoria, a Burne-Jones window on the south side, and a brass on the south wall to Richard D'Oyley Carte (d. 1901) should also be noticed. In the graveyard the painter Peter de Wint (d. 1849) is buried.

EMBANKMENT GARDENS.—In these gardens are statues of some notable men, including one of Robert Burns. Behind the gardens are huge hotel buildings and Adelphi Terrace (only to be approached from the Strand). At the foot of Buckingham Street is the old Water-gate of York House, erected in 1625 by Nicholas Stone. Facing Cleopatra's Needle on the Embankment is a recently erected monument, the gift of the Belgian nation as a token of gratitude to England.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, on the river side of the Embankment opposite the Gardens, was presented to the British nation in 1819. It is one of two originally erected at Heliopolis c. 1500 B.C. and taken to Alexandria about 12 B.C. The companion obelisk is now at New York.

VILLIERS STREET was formed 1674–5 on part of the site of York House. John Evelyn, the diarist, lived for a year in this street (*vide* his Diary, November 17th, 1683), and Richard Steele lived in this street after his wife's death (1721–4).

Part of this street is on the site of No. 30 Hungerford Stairs, where Dickens, when a boy, worked in a blacking factory.

CRAVEN STREET.—The street was so named in 1742; before that it was known as Spur Alley.

At No. 27 James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, died in 1839; at No. 32 Heinrich Heine lodged for a few months in 1827; and at No. 36 Benjamin Franklin lodged during his visits to London between 1757 and 1775.

[*Go through Craven Street to the Strand and turn right.*]

STRAND

The Strand was originally a low-lying road that ran near the river-bank connecting Charing with London; the name appears as early as 1245.

CHARING CROSS STATION stands on the site of Hungerford Market, which was erected in 1680 on the gardens of Hungerford House. The house belonged to the Hungerfords of Farleigh Castle, Somerset. The market was removed and the station built in 1863. In the Station Yard is a copy of the Eleanor Cross, designed by E. M. Barry and erected in 1865. The original cross, which was pulled down in 1647 by order of the Parliament, stood on the site now occupied by the statue of Charles I.

BUCKINGHAM STREET.—This street (formed in 1675), with Duke Street and Villiers Street, were named after George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham. It occupies a portion of the site of York House (demolished 1672). The town house of the Bishops of Norwich first stood on this site, and this house was acquired for the Archbishops of York in the reign of Mary, they having lost Whitehall through the fall of Wolsey. They seem to have leased it, and here Francis Bacon (son of one of their tenants) was born in 1561, and he lived in the house when he was Lord Chancellor. At his disgrace in 1621 it passed into the possession of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who began to rebuild it; it was

never finished, and the Water-gate (erected in 1625) is all that remains standing. Buckingham's son married the daughter of General Fairfax, to whom the house had been given by Cromwell. Evelyn visited the house in 1655 and Pepys in 1661. In 1672 the property was sold, and houses were built on the site in 1675.

No. 14.—In the original house, built c. 1677, William Hewer (the friend of Samuel Pepys) lived, and Pepys joined him here in 1684. Hewer left here for Clapham in 1695, and Pepys stayed on in this house until 1700, when he joined Hewer at Clapham. From 1701 to 1714 Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, occupied the house, and during his residence here his friendship with Swift began. From 1735 until 1788 the Salt Office was located here. The house was rebuilt late in the eighteenth century, and in chambers in this house William Etty lived from 1824 to 1848. Clarkson Stanfield also occupied chambers here from 1826 to 1831.

At No. 15 (incorporated with No. 16) Peter the Great lived in 1698 for a short time, but moved to Deptford to be near the dockyards. Dickens lived in rooms on the top floor in 1834, and he introduces the house into *David Copperfield*. William Black afterwards occupied the same rooms. Henry Fielding (in 1735) and David Hume (in 1765) are known to have lived in this street, and probably had rooms at No. 15. The house has been partly rebuilt and the outer walls are new.

Nos. 17 and 18 retain good doorways of the Wren period.

No. 21.—Coleridge settled here after his return from Germany in 1799 and worked on his translation of Wallenstein.

ADELPHI.—The Adelphi occupies the site of Durham House, which became the town residence of the Bishops of Durham in the fourteenth century and remained in their hands until Henry VIII acquired

it in exchange for Cold Harbour. Henry VIII bestowed it on Thomas Boleyn, father of Anne Boleyn. Edward VI granted it to his sister Elizabeth, and it afterwards passed to the Duke of Northumberland, whose son Lord Guildford Dudley was married here to Lady Jane Grey. Elizabeth granted it to Sir Walter Raleigh, who lived here from 1583 to 1603. In 1608 most of the house was demolished and the New Exchange erected on the site, and from a shop in this Exchange the first edition of *Othello* was published in 1622. The New Exchange, which was often visited by Pepys, ceased to be much frequented after the death of Queen Anne, and was pulled down in 1737, and shops and houses were erected on the site. In 1769 the brothers Adam obtained a lease of the property, and built a succession of arches on which they erected Adelphi Terrace and the streets running at right angles and parallel with it. They gave their names to the streets, and the name "Adelphi" (i.e. "brothers") to the district.

JOHN STREET. No. 17.—The Little Theatre was formerly the hall of Coutts's Bank. The Bank now has premises in the Strand.

No. 18. SOCIETY OF ARTS.—This house, which was built 1772–4, is an almost intact example of an Adam exterior. In the large hall are six huge mural paintings executed by James Barry. The Society, which was founded in 1754, was instrumental in organizing the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Nos. 1–4, ADELPHI HOTEL (formerly the "Osborne" Hotel).—Gibbon came to the Adelphi Hotel from Lausanne with the last MS. of his *Decline and Fall* in 1787. Isaac Disraeli stayed here after his marriage in 1802. The hotel is referred to by Dickens in *Pickwick* (chap. 54).

ROBERT STREET.—At No. 2 (demolished and site occupied by part of Adelphi Terrace House) Thomas Hood and his wife lived in chambers 1824–9, and here *The Song of the Shirt* was written.

ADELPHI TERRACE.—At No. 3 Topham Beauclerk (the friend of Dr. Johnson) lived in 1772.

No. 4.—Robert and John Adam occupied this house from 1773 until about 1785.

No. 5.—David Garrick lived here from 1772 until his death here in 1779 (in a back room on the first floor). Hannah More often stayed here with the Garricks, and Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor. Mrs. Garrick died here in 1822.

No. 103.—Here was the "Fountain" Tavern, where Dr. Johnson read his play *Irene* to Garrick in 1763.

SAVOY BUILDINGS.—William Blake lived at what was then 3 Fountain Court from 1821 to 1827, and whilst here he engraved his illustrations to the Book of Job. He died here in 1827.

No. 141 (rebuilt) was the bookshop of Jacob Tonson, the friend of Dryden. He was succeeded in the business by Andrew Millar and afterwards by Thomas Cadell, who was the publisher of Thomson's *Seasons*, Fielding's *Tom Jones*, and the Histories of Hume and Gibbon.

No. 142.—A house on this site was once the residence of Chapman the publisher. George Eliot made her home with the Chapmans for the first two years of her life in London, 1851–2, and here she first made the acquaintance of G. H. Lewes.

In Dr. Johnson's time the "Turk's Head" Tavern, a resort of literary men, was situated here. Boswell records two visits here in the company of Dr. Johnson in 1763.

SOMERSET HOUSE. (See under "Victoria Embankment.")

KING'S COLLEGE occupies the east wing of Somerset House. The chapel is a low, broad upper chamber, built by Sir Robert Smirke, and rearranged by Sir Gilbert Scott, who raised a clerestory over the nave and built an apse.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH was built 1714–17 near the site of a thirteenth-century church which was removed in 1544 by the Protector Somerset to make room for Somerset House. Thomas à Becket was rector of the original church on this site in the time of King Stephen. The church is one of James Gibbs's best works. It has an Ionic portico and graceful steeple. Charles Dickens's parents were married here in 1809. On the site of the church a maypole stood; it was removed by the Puritans, but at the Restoration a new one 134 feet high was erected. This was broken in a high wind in 1672, but the lower part remained until 1717.

STRAND LANE.—At No. 5 is the framework of a Roman bath which was attached to a suburban villa of that period. It is paved with marble brought from an adjoining bath which was built by the Earl of Essex in 1588. The supply of water comes from a perpetual spring which is believed to be the old Holy Well. The bath is referred to by Dickens in *David Copperfield.*

No. 186.—The earlier books of Dickens from *Pickwick* to *Martin Chuzzlewit* were published here by Chapman & Hall.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—There was a Danish settlement here in the tenth century, and Hardicanute is said to have been buried in the original church on the site in 1040. The name of the church is attributed to this fact. The old church was pulled down in 1680 with the exception of the lower portion of the tower, and was rebuilt by Edward Pierce from the designs of Wren. The belfry stage of the tower was added by James Gibbs in 1719. The interior has galleries and an apsidal east end; the carved pulpit, font, and organ-case are of Wren's time. Dr. Johnson attended service in this church; he sat in a pew in the north gallery which is now marked by a brass tablet. Thomas Otway was buried here in 1685.

Opposite the west front of the church is a statue of W. E. Gladstone by Thornycroft.

[*Return along the north side of the street.*]

LAW COURTS.—These buildings were erected 1874–82 from the designs of G. E. Street and occupy the whole block between the Strand and Carey Street. The structure consists of a main building with a central hall, and wings at each end connected with the main building. The eastern block has a tower with projecting clock; the principal entrance has a magnificent recessed archway with octagonal flanking towers, and the Strand façade has a low arcade. The Central Hall forms a vestibule to the Courts; it has a mosaic pavement and a marble gallery at each end. The style is Continental Gothic. Four courts were added on the west side in 1913.

Among the lanes and alleys which were swept away in 1868 to provide a site for the Law Courts was Lower Serle's Place, originally called Shire Lane, where the Kit Cat Club, founded by Jacob Tonson c. 1700, originally met.

CLEMENT'S INN.—" Justice Shallow " was a member of this inn (*Henry IV*, pt. 2, III, 2). It is the " Shepherd's Inn " of *Pendennis*. The hall dates from 1715, but in 1868 the former entrance and a portion of the buildings were demolished and a range of chambers in the Gothic style built farther back.

ALDWYCH—so called from the village of Aldwic, where a colony of Danes dwelt in the tenth century. The street was formed during alterations made in 1899–1905, when Holywell Street and Wych Street were pulled down and the Strand widened.

[*Turn up Aldwych at the Gaiety Theatre and turn left into Drury Lane.*]

DRURY LANE was so called from a family of that name who had a mansion here in the sixteenth century. The house was rebuilt in the seventeenth

century by Lord Craven, and was then named Craven House. Here the Queen of Bohemia lived in the reign of Charles II.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—The first theatre on this site was opened in 1663; it was burnt down in 1672 and a new one erected by Sir Christopher Wren. Wren's building was refaced by the brothers Adam, but in 1794 it was rebuilt. In 1809 this theatre was destroyed by fire, and the present edifice (recently remodelled) was opened in 1812 with a prologue by Lord Byron. The advertisement of the committee for a prologue for the reopening gave rise to the *Rejected Addresses* of James and Horace Smith.

In Drury Lane Nell Gwynne lived, and Pepys records seeing her standing at the door of her lodging (see his Diary, May 1st, 1667).

YORK STREET.—The street was made in 1636 and named in compliment to James, Duke of York (afterwards James II). At No. 4, in a little back room, Thomas de Quincey wrote the *Opium Eater*; he was frequently visited here by Charles Lamb and Thomas Hood.

RUSSELL STREET—so called from the family name of the owners of the property. At No. 8 Boswell first met Dr. Johnson on May 16th, 1763, in the back parlour of Thomas Davies, the actor, who had retired from the stage and opened a bookseller's shop here.

No. 20 stands on part of the site of Will's Coffee-house. In 1817–23 Charles Lamb and his sister lived in lodgings over a brazier's shop here, and the first *Essays of Elia* were written during that period.

No. 21 is part of the original building of Will's Coffee-house, which was a famous resort of literary men in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is particularly associated with Dryden. Pepys visited here (*vide* his Diary, February 3rd, 1664). The house was named from William Urwin, who kept it. It is mentioned in No. 1 of the *Tatler*.

No. 17 stands on the site of Tom's Coffee-house (kept by Thomas West), which was famous in the first part of the eighteenth century. It was frequented by Johnson, Goldsmith, and Defoe.

Button's Coffee-house was on the south side of the street, opposite Will's. It was established by Daniel Button in 1712 and was made famous by Addison. A carved lion's head was set up here as a letter-box for contributions to the *Tatler* (*vide Guardian*, Nos. 98 and 114).

Shelley's last London lodgings were in this street before he left for Italy in 1818.

[*Turn into Bow Street* (*right*) *and then return and rejoin the Strand by Wellington Street.*]

BOW STREET.—The street was built in 1637 and was so called from its running in the shape of a bent bow. Harley, Earl of Oxford, was born in a house here in 1661.

In a house on the site of the Police Court, Edward Waller lived 1654–6, and in a house on the same site Fielding wrote *Tom Jones* in 1748.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—The present building, built in 1858, is the third on this site. The first theatre here was opened in 1732 and was burnt down and rebuilt in 1808. The sculptured frieze and panels were on the older building and are the work of Flaxman. Wycherley lived in a house on the site of the theatre and died here in 1715. Charles II visited him here.

WELLINGTON STREET was formed 1829–30 as an approach to Waterloo Bridge.

At No. 26 (demolished) was the office of *All the Year Round*, where Charles Dickens had furnished rooms in 1860 and 1867.

EXETER STREET (crossing Wellington Street) was formed in 1677. It is so called as being on the site of Exeter House, built by the Earl of Exeter (eldest son of the famous Lord Burleigh), d. 1622.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, lived in this house 1667–76, and John Locke, who lived with him as his secretary, wrote his *Essay on the Human Understanding* here.

In this street Dr. Johnson took lodgings when he first came to London in 1737 at the house of Mr. Norris, a staymaker, and here he finished his poem *London*.

No. 372—now a hotel. On this site stood the Exeter Hall, opened in 1831, at which concerts were given until 1880. It was afterwards used for religious meetings. Part of Bedford House originally occupied the site.

SOUTHAMPTON STREET.—The street was laid out on part of the site of Bedford House, which was taken down in 1704 and was named in compliment to Lady Russell (wife of Lord William Russell), who was daughter of the Earl of Southampton.

At No. 27 David Garrick lived from 1750 until 1772.

MAIDEN LANE.—Andrew Marvell lived in this lane in 1677, and it was here that Lord Danby came to him with a bribe from Charles II which was refused. Voltaire had lodgings in the lane from 1726–29, and J. M. W. Turner was born at No. 26 in 1775 and lived here until 1800. The house, which was demolished in 1861, was on the left-hand side of Hand Court, nearly opposite the back of the Adelphi Theatre.

[*At the top of Southampton Street is Covent Garden Market.*]

COVENT GARDEN was the garden of the monks of Westminster Abbey and extended from the Strand to Long Acre. At the Dissolution of the monasteries the land was granted to the Protector Somerset, and after his fall to John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, who built a house in the Strand. In 1631 the fourth Earl laid out the site as a square, which was bordered on the north and east side by a piazza (designed by Inigo Jones), on the west by St. Paul's Church, and

on the south by the wall of Bedford House garden. Part of the piazza still exists.

At the north-eastern corner of the piazza is the Bedford Hotel, which occupies the site of the Bedford Coffee-house, a favourite place of resort in the eighteenth century. Garrick, Foote, and Hogarth were frequently here.

On the west side is ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, built c. 1633 by Inigo Jones, but, except for the portico and walls, destroyed by fire in 1795, when it was rebuilt on the same plan by Thomas Hardwick. The interior, a vast pillarless expanse, was rearranged by Butterfield in 1872. William Turner and Mary Marshall were married here, and their son, J. M. W. Turner, was baptized here in 1775. Samuel Butler ("Hudibras") was buried in 1680 on the north side of the churchyard at the east end of the church. Sir Peter Lely (1680), William Wycherley (1715), Grinling Gibbons (1721), and Dr. Arne (1778) were also buried here. There is a tablet in the church erected by J. M. W. Turner to the memory of his parents, and a modern tablet to the memory of Dr. Arne.

KING STREET is on the north side of St. Paul's Church. It was built in 1637 and named in compliment to Charles I. At No. 10 (rebuilt) Coleridge lived; at No. 35 the Garrick Club was established in 1831, but moved from here to Garrick Street in 1864. Dickens and Wilkie Collins were members and Thackeray was here the day before his death; No. 43 is a seventeenth-century house now occupied by the National Sporting Club; it was occupied by Admiral the Earl of Orford (d. 1727), and after passing through several hands was opened as an hotel in 1774.

HENRIETTA STREET, on the south side of the church, was built in 1637 and named after Queen Henrietta Maria.

[*Go through Henrietta Street to Bedford Street and so regain the Strand.*]

BEDFORD STREET.—The street was so named after the Duke of Bedford, who built it in 1637. The original Bedford Street consisted of that portion between King Street and Maiden Lane, the remaining portion being called Half Moon Street (from a tavern of that name) until 1766.

In a house on the west side, opposite Henrietta Street, Thomas Sheridan (father of R. B. Sheridan) lived at one time; and in a house on the east side lived Quin, the actor, from 1749 to 1752.

CHANDOS STREET was made in 1637 and is named after Lord Chandos (d. 1654). At No. 3 (now incorporated in the Civil Service Stores) the blacking factory in which Dickens was employed was situated after its removal from Hungerford Stairs.

No. 440.—Coutts's Bank was removed here in 1904 from the opposite side of the Strand; it occupies the site of the old Lowther Arcade. The first premises of the bank were at No. 59; this house was the centre one of a row built originally in 1737 on part of the site of the New Exchange, and rebuilt by the Adam brothers in 1768.

DUNCANNON STREET was formed about 1837 and was named after Lord Duncannon, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests at that time.

No. 452. GOLDEN CROSS HOTEL.—The original "Golden Cross," which was a famous coaching inn, faced the back of King Charles's statue at Charing Cross. It was rebuilt on the present site in 1832, and has been altered and partly rebuilt twice since that date. Dickens makes Pickwick and his companions start on the coach from here for Rochester. The inn is also referred to in *David Copperfield* (chap. 19).

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

The square was made in 1829–41. Before 1829 the Royal Mews occupied the site with a row of houses surrounding them.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE (at the south-east corner).—This street was made in 1876, Northumberland House—which stood where the Grand Hotel now stands—being pulled down in 1874 for the purpose. The house dated from 1605 and was the London residence of the Dukes of Northumberland. The lion which was over the entrance-gate is now at Sion House, Isleworth.

STATUE OF CHARLES I.—This splendid equestrian statue is the work of Le Sœur. It was cast in 1633, but not being erected before the Civil War was sold by the Parliament, who ordered it to be broken up. It was, however, hidden during the Commonwealth, and in 1675 was set up here on a pedestal designed by Grinling Gibbons. It occupies the site of the Eleanor Cross which was erected in 1294 and demolished in 1647.

The ADMIRALTY ARCH was erected in 1910 from the designs of Sir Aston Webb as part of the National Memorial to Queen Victoria.

NELSON MONUMENT.—This is a fluted granite column, 142 feet high, rising from a base guarded by four bronze lions, and surmounted by a statue of Lord Nelson. The bronze reliefs on the base were cast from captured French cannon, and the capital was cast from cannon recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*. The monument was erected 1840–3.

STATUES IN THE SQUARE.—George IV (1830) by Chantrey; Sir Charles James Napier (1853); Sir Henry Havelock (1857) and General Gordon (1885).

NATIONAL GALLERY (north side).—The building was begun in 1832 and completed in 1838. It has since been added to at various times. The central portion is in a Grecian style, the columns of the portico having been brought from Carlton House (demolished in 1827). The magnificent collection of pictures which is housed here was begun by the

purchase of thirty-eight paintings in 1824, which were shown at 100 Pall Mall and afterwards at 105 Pall Mall until the present building was ready. In front of the building, near the east end, a statue of George Washington has been erected recently.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (east side).—There was a chapel or oratory on this site from very early times. The church was rebuilt in 1544, and although added to in 1607 it was found insufficient for the parish, and the present church was erected by James Gibbs 1721–6. It is in the Classic style, and has a noble Corinthian portico above which rises the steeple. The interior is richly decorated and has galleries on the north and south with Corinthian columns. The font and canopy are relics of the older church and date from 1689; the churchwardens' seats exhibit good woodcarving. At the west end is a bust of James Gibbs, and in the crypt the old parish whipping-post is preserved. George I was the first churchwarden.

Among those baptized here or in the earlier church were Sir Francis Bacon in 1561, John Hampden in 1594, Charles II in 1630, and Cardinal Manning in 1809. Thomas Moore was married here in 1811. Among the burials here were those of Roubiliac, the sculptor, in 1672; Nell Gwynne in 1687; and James Smith (one of the authors of *Rejected Addresses*) in 1839.

ST. MARTIN'S LANE

The street was built c. 1613. Among the famous people who have lived in this street are Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir James Thornhill.

[*Proceed along this lane to Long Acre* (*right*).]

LONG ACRE—so called from the length of a slip of ground first used as a public pathway in 1612. The Great Plague of London began in this street.

In a house on the south side Oliver Cromwell lived

from 1637 to 1643; No. 137 stands on the site of a house occupied by John Dryden from 1682 to 1686; in Rose Street (opposite No. 137) Samuel Butler, author of *Hudibras*, died in 1680; and opposite the end of Bow Street, a printing office occupies the site of St. Martin's Hall where Dickens gave his first readings.

[*Return along Long Acre and through Great Newport Street to Charing Cross Road, when turn right.*]

GREAT NEWPORT STREET

At No. 5 Sir Joshua Reynolds lived from 1753 to 1761, in a house built in the time of Charles II; in a house in this street Horne Tooke was born in 1736.

CHARING CROSS ROAD

The street was opened in 1887, being cut through a congested district to provide direct communication with Oxford Street; it is the chief mart in London for second-hand books.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (on the west side, north of Cambridge Circus).—A chapel belonging to the first Greek community in London, built in 1677, originally stood here, as recorded in an inscription on the west wall. In 1850 the old chapel was fitted up for Anglican worship by P. C. Hardwick. In 1870 Canon Liddon laid the foundation-stone of the present building.

[*Return along Charing Cross Road and turn right along Cranbourn Street to Leicester Square.*]

LEICESTER SQUARE.—The square was formed between 1635 and 1671, and until the beginning of the eighteenth century was known as Leicester Fields. It took its name from Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester (d. 1677), who built a mansion on the north side early in the seventeenth century. The house was apparently let to various tenants, including

the Queen of Bohemia (mother of Prince Rupert), who died there in 1662. In 1718 the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II) came to live here after quarrelling with his father; and his son, the Duke of Cumberland, was born here in 1721. Frederick, Prince of Wales, also came to live here after quarrelling with his father (George II), and for this reason the square has been called "the pouting-place of princes." The Prince died here in 1751.

At No. 29 John Hunter lived from 1783 while forming his anatomical museum. At No. 30 (now the Tenison School) William Hogarth lived from 1753 to 1764; and at No. 47 Sir Joshua Reynolds lived from 1760 until his death in 1792.

ST. MARTIN'S STREET (south of Leicester Square).—In a house in this street, numbered 35, Sir Isaac Newton lived from 1720 to 1725. Dr. Burney lived in the same house fifty years later, and here his daughter Fanny wrote *Evelina*. The house was taken down in 1913.

[*Regain Charing Cross Road by turning left along Orange Street.*]

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The building was opened in 1896 and is Italian in style. It contains a collection of about 2,000 portraits of famous men and women. Portraits of living persons are not included. On the north side is a good statue of Sir Henry Irving (d. 1905).

In the roadway between the National Portrait Gallery and Chandos Street is a statue of Nurse Edith Cavell, who was shot by the Germans at Brussels in 1915.

[*Cross Trafalgar Square to Charing Cross.*]

CHARING CROSS

So called from the Eleanor Cross which stood on the site now occupied by the statue of Charles I. It forms a continuous street with Whitehall.

CRAIG'S COURT.—In this court is a fine mansion which was erected in 1702.

No. 45 (opposite side of road) is on the site of a tavern called the "Rummer," which was kept by Samuel Prior in 1685; his nephew Matthew Prior lived here in his boyhood, and here the Earl of Dorset found the young poet reading Horace.

No 30.—In a house on this site James Thomson lodged in 1725 and wrote part of his poem on *Summer* here.

[*Proceed along the east side of Whitehall. South of Downing Street this street is named Parliament Street.*]

WHITEHALL AND PARLIAMENT STREET

The Palace of Whitehall occupied most of the region between Charing Cross and Westminster until the eighteenth century. Government offices now line the street on either side.

GREAT SCOTLAND YARD.—The street is said to derive its name from the Kings of Scotland having been lodged here when in attendance at Parliament.

BANQUETING HALL.—This is the only remaining portion of Whitehall Palace. At the beginning of the thirteenth century Hubert de Burgh, who lived in a house on this site, presented the house and grounds to the Dominican monks of Holborn, who afterwards sold it to Walter Gray, Archbishop of York. It became the London residence of the Archbishops of York until the fall of Wolsey, when Henry VIII seized it and converted it into a royal residence. Henry VIII was married here to Anne Boleyn in 1533, and he died here in 1547. James I intended to rebuild it, but only the Banqueting Hall (designed by Inigo Jones) was built in 1622. The ceiling paintings were designed for Charles I by Rubens in 1635. Charles I stepped from one of the first-floor windows of the hall to the scaffold in 1649. Cromwell

lived here from 1654 until his death in 1658. Princess Anne (afterwards Queen) was married here in 1683. Charles II died here in 1685. The interview between James II and the Duke of Monmouth after Sedgemoor took place here in 1685. James II fled from here in 1688. The palace (except the Banqueting Hall) was burned down in 1698. Since 1895 the Hall has been occupied by the United Services Museum, and here may be seen many interesting personal relics of famous sailors and soldiers.

WHITEHALL GARDENS (behind Gwydr House).—At No. 2 Benjamin Disraeli lived from 1873 to 1875. At No. 4 Sir Robert Peel lived from 1825 until his death here in 1850, which was caused by a fall from his horse on Constitution Hill.

THE CENOTAPH—the National Memorial to those who fell in the Great War—was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

DERBY STREET—so named from a house built here in 1598 by the Earl of Derby, which was surrendered to the Parliament in the reign of Charles I. At the corner is a public-house, the "Red Lion," which is the successor of the inn referred to in chap. 2 of *David Copperfield*.

CANNON ROW.—Stow says it was so called because the Canons of St. Stephen's Chapel were lodged here. The name was afterwards corrupted into "Channel Row." On the east side was a court known as Dorset Court, where John Locke was living in 1689 and from which he wrote the dedication to his *Essay on the Human Understanding*. In 1784 a building was erected on the site which was designed for the Ordnance Office, but being found too small for the purpose the Board of Control was housed here, and in later years the Civil Service Commission occupied the building until 1902. It was then demolished and an extension of "Scotland Yard" was erected on the site.

BRIDGE STREET.—At the corner of Westminster Bridge is a colossal sculpture by Thornycroft representing Boadicea in her war-chariot.

[*Return to Parliament Street and proceed along the west side to Charing Cross.*]

GREAT GEORGE STREET.—The block of Government offices between this street and Charles Street is of recent erection. The buildings are in the Italian Renaissance style and cover the sites of King Street and Delahay Street. In King Street, Edmund Spenser died in poverty in 1599.

CHARLES STREET.—The block of Government offices between this street and Downing Street was built by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1875. The site of Axe Yard, where Pepys was living when he commenced his Diary, is covered by this block.

DOWNING STREET took its name from Sir George Downing, M.P. for Haddington in Cromwell's Parliament of 1656. He became Cromwell's representative at the Hague, but at the Restoration ingratiated himself with Charles II and became Secretary of the Treasury.

James Boswell lived in a house in this street in 1760, and Smollett practised here as a surgeon in 1745–6.

No. 10 has been the official residence of the Prime Minister since 1735. The house belonged originally to Lord Lichfield, who left England with James II, when his property was forfeited to the Crown. George I granted the house to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian minister, at whose death George II offered it to Sir Robert Peel, who accepted it as an official residence.

No. 14.—In a waiting-room here (at that time the Colonial Office) Nelson and Wellington met for the first and only time.

TREASURY.—The façade was added by Sir Charles Barry in 1846 to a building of the eighteenth century.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.—The earliest house on this site was erected in 1717; it was purchased for the Duke of York in 1787 and the domed entrance and portico were then added. By exchange it passed to Lord Melbourne, at whose death in 1830 Lord Dover became the owner of the property, and it became known as "Dover House." The Government acquired the premises in 1885.

HORSE GUARDS.—An unpretentious building with low clock tower and archway, erected in the eighteenth century from the designs of William Kent. It stands on the site of an older Guardhouse built in 1641 for the gentleman pensioners who formed the Royal Guard. The site of the building and the open space behind it were originally occupied by the tilt-yard of Henry VIII.

ADMIRALTY.—The part facing Whitehall was built by Ripley 1722–6 on the site of Wallingford House, so called from Sir William Knollys (Viscount Wallingford), who lived here in the sixteenth century. The house was sold to the Crown in 1680. The screen was added to Ripley's building in 1760 by Robert Adam. In 1805 Nelson's body lay here in state. Behind the old building are additional premises, erected c. 1895, and facing the Park in the grass enclosure is Gibbon's fine statue of James II.

[*Enter St. James's Park from Charing Cross by the Admiralty Arch.*]

ST. JAMES'S PARK

This park, about 90 acres in extent, occupies a triangular site bounded on the east by the Government offices in Whitehall, on the north by the Mall, on the south by Birdcage Walk, and having Buckingham Palace at its apex. It is laid out with trees and shrubs, and a shallow lake occupies the centre. The area was first enclosed by Henry VIII, and is mentioned as a park in 1539. Charles I walked across

this Park from St. James's Palace to Whitehall on the morning of his execution. After the Restoration the park became a fashionable resort of society; it was laid out in its present form in 1829, when it was thrown open to the general public.

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE.—At No. 5 Lord Palmerston lived 1841–6, and at No. 11 W. E. Gladstone lived 1847–75.

THE MALL is so called from having been used in Charles II's time for the game of "paille-maille." The old trees were cut down and new ones planted to make a wider roadway early in the present century.

[*At the end of the Mall, turn left.*]

BIRDCAGE WALK is so called from an aviary which was established here by James I; it was not a public way until 1828. The Wellington Barracks, built 1834, are near the west end; the chapel was remodelled in 1878.

[*Return by Birdcage Walk and Great George Street to Parliament Square.*]

PARLIAMENT SQUARE

In the centre of the square is a grass enclosure with statues of some eminent statesmen, including Sir Robert Peel and Lord Beaconsfield.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT occupy the site of the old Royal Palace, the chief London residence of the Sovereign from the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Henry VIII. In 1512 the palace was damaged by fire. The House of Commons met in St. Stephen's Chapel from 1547, and the House of Lords assembled in a chamber at the south end of Old Palace Yard until 1800, when they moved to a chamber near Westminster Hall. The palace was burnt down in 1834, with the exception of Westminster Hall and the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel. The present Gothic building was erected 1840–50 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry; it covers

eight acres of ground. The Victoria Tower at the south-west corner is the loftiest square tower in existence (336 ft. high) and at the north-west is the Clock Tower. The Central Hall separates the precincts of the Lords from those of the Commons, the approach to it from either House being through a lobby and corridor, the corridors being decorated with frescoes of historical subjects. West of the Central Hall is St. Stephen's Hall, which is on the site of St. Stephen's Chapel, a fourteenth-century building in which the Commons met from 1547 to 1834; the crypt beneath remains and is approached from Westminster Hall.

WESTMINSTER HALL.—The Hall was built by William II in 1097, but was remodelled and enlarged by Richard II in 1399, when the splendid roof of oak was put up. It was the scene of the first Parliaments, and from the thirteenth century until 1882 the chief English law courts sat in the hall or in adjoining buildings. Among the many historical events which took place here were the abdication of Edward II in 1327 and the deposition of Richard II in 1399; while William Wallace (1305), Sir Thomas More (1535), Sir Thomas Wyatt (1554), Guy Fawkes (1606), Earl of Strafford (1641), and Charles I (1649) were condemned to death in this hall. Cromwell was installed here as Lord Protector in 1654, and the trial of the Seven Bishops which ended in their acquittal in 1687 took place here. On the grass plot in front of the hall is a statue of Cromwell.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.—The original church on this site was built by Edward the Confessor; it was rebuilt in the reign of Edward I and again at the end of the fifteenth century, since which time it has been altered and repaired on several occasions. It consists of a clerestoried nave and chancel under one continuous line of roof separated from very wide aisles by a graceful arcade. The tower at the north-west forms an entrance-porch, and there are porches

also at the west end and at the east end of the south aisle.

The stained glass in the east window was intended as a gift to Henry VII for his chapel at the Abbey from the parents of Catherine of Aragon on her betrothal to Prince Arthur; before it was finished Henry VII and Prince Arthur had died and Henry VIII gave it to Waltham Abbey, where it remained until the Dissolution. After being used in private chapels at New Hall, Wiltshire, and Copt Hall, Essex, the churchwardens of St. Margaret's acquired it from the owner of the latter place in 1758. In the lower compartments of the window are figures of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Aragon.

The remainder of the stained glass is modern. The west window is a memorial to Sir Walter Raleigh, and beneath it are lines by James Russell Lowell. Other memorial windows are to William Caxton (with lines by Tennyson), Lord Frederick Cavendish (with inscription by Gladstone), John Milton (with lines by Whittier), and Admiral Blake (with lines by Sir Lewis Morris).

There are many monuments in the church, of which the most interesting are:

In the south aisle: Thomas Seymour, grandson of the Protector Somerset (d. 1600), and his wife; Mary, Lady Dudley (daughter of Lord Howard of Effingham), d. 1690—a recumbent effigy, coloured; Hugh Haughton (d. 1616), with kneeling effigies.

At the west end: Blanche Parry (d. 1589) and Lady Dorothy Stafford (d. 1604), gentlewomen of Queen Elizabeth—mural monuments with kneeling effigies.

In the north aisle: Thomas Arnwaye and his wife—Jacobean monument with kneeling effigies; Francis Egioke (d. 1622), kneeling effigy; Elizabeth Corbett (d. 1724), with epitaph by Pope.

Among notable people who were buried in this church are William Caxton (d. 1491); Nicholas Udall (d. 1556), author of the earliest English comedy; Sir Walter Raleigh (d. 1618); and Katharine Wood-

cocke, the second wife of John Milton (d. 1657). Lord Chancellor Clarendon was married here to his second wife, Frances Aylesbury (the grandmother of Mary II and Anne). Samuel Pepys was married here in 1655 (see his Diary, May 26th, 1667). Edmund Waller and Thomas Campbell were also married in this church.

[*Enter Westminster Abbey by the north door and through Solomon's Porch into the north transept.*]

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

According to tradition, a church built here by Sebert was consecrated in 616; but there is no authentic record of an earlier church than that of the Benedictine abbey founded c. 730, of which nothing now remains.

The church was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, and of this building all that remains are the bases of pillars and walls on each side of the sanctuary. Eleventh-century work may also be seen in the chapel of the Pyx and adjoining cloister, in the crypt of the Chapter-house, and in several parts of the monastic domestic buildings.

Henry III rebuilt the eastern part of the church 1220–69 and one bay of the nave. The remainder of the nave was built during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in a similar style of architecture. The Chapel of Henry VII replaced the original Early English Lady Chapel in 1503–19, and the west front, with the exception of the towers, was completed about this time. The upper stages of the towers were built 1735–45 from Wren's designs.

NORTH TRANSEPT.—This transept is occupied principally by monuments and statues of statesmen, including those of William Pitt (Earl of Chatham), Viscount Palmerston, and W. E. Gladstone, who were buried here, and Sir Robert Peel and Lord Beaconsfield, who were not buried in the Abbey. The transept

has aisles east and west, of which the former is divided into three chapels. The most southerly of these chapels contains a magnificent monument to Sir Francis Vere (d. 1609); and in the centre chapel is Roubiliac's striking monument to Lady Elizabeth Nightingale (d. 1731).

SANCTUARY.—On the north side of the sanctuary are beautiful monuments to Aveline, Countess of Lancaster (d. 1273), Aylmer de Valence (d. 1324), and Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster (d. 1296). On the right are thirteenth-century sedilia (behind which is the tomb of Sebert), and the Renaissance tomb of Anne of Cleves (d. 1557).

CONFESSOR'S CHAPEL (behind the High Altar, from which it is separated by a fifteenth-century stone screen).—In this chapel rest the bodies of five kings and six queens. The principal monuments are those of: Edward the Confessor—a mutilated shrine in the centre of the chapel erected by Henry III in 1269; Edward I (d. 1307)—a plain altar-tomb; Henry III (d. 1272)—Gothic tomb with fine bronze effigy under a wooden canopy; Eleanor, wife of Edward I (d. 1290)—Gothic tomb with bronze effigy under a canopy; Henry V—marble slab with mutilated effigy (above the tomb is a chantry chapel in which his queen, Katharine, was buried); Philippa, wife of Edward III (d. 1369)—tomb with marble effigy under wooden canopy; Edward III (d. 1377)—an elaborate tomb with niches in which were statuettes of his twelve children, six of which remain (the canopy of carved wood above the effigy is Early Perpendicular work); Richard II (d. 1400) and his queen, Anne of Bohemia (d. 1394)—a profusely decorated tomb with beautiful paintings on the canopy which covers the effigies. Against the back of the reredos are the Coronation Chair and Stone of Scone.

The only person not of royal birth buried in this chapel is John of Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury (d. 1395), to whom there is a fine brass.

NORTH AMBULATORY.—Three chapels open out of this ambulatory, viz. the Islip Chapel, which contains the remains of the tomb of Abbot Islip (d. 1532), and in the room above are kept the wax effigies used in the funeral processions of some notable people; the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in which are several fifteenth-century tombs of abbots and an elaborate monument to Lord Hunsdon (d. 1596); and the chapel of St. Paul, the screen of which is partly formed by the tomb of Lewis Robsert, Lord Bourchier (d. 1431), Standard Bearer to Henry V. Other tombs in this chapel are to Sir Giles Daubeny (d. 1508) and his wife, with alabaster effigies; to the Countess of Sussex (d. 1589), the foundress of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; and Sir Thomas Bromley (who presided at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots)—a fine monument with effigy. Archbishop Ussher was buried here in 1656; his funeral was the only occasion at which the liturgical service was read in the Abbey during the Commonwealth.

At the foot of the steps leading to Henry VII's Chapel is the grave of Lord Chancellor Clarendon (d. 1674).

HENRY VII'S CHAPEL was built 1503–19. It is the finest example in England of Tudor Gothic, and consists of a nave and aisles with five small chapels which form an apse at the end.

The sixteenth-century bronze entrance-doors and fan-tracery vaulting, and the carved misericords beneath the stalls should be noticed. Behind the altar is the splendid tomb of Henry VII (d. 1509) and Elizabeth of York (d. 1503) by Torregiano, with recumbent effigies. James I (d. 1625) is buried in the same vault, but he has no monument. George II (d. 1760) is buried in the nave of this chapel (the last king to be buried in the Abbey) with Queen Caroline and other members of his family (floor-slabs only). Behind the altar is a slab marking the grave of Edward VI (d. 1553).

In the central eastern chapel Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, and Admiral Blake were buried, but at the Restoration all were removed from the Abbey. Here is the Coronation Chair made in 1689 for Mary II and subsequently used by Queen Alexandra and the present Queen. In another of the eastern chapels is a huge monument to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (d. 1628). In the north aisle is the tomb of Queen Elizabeth (d. 1603) with fine recumbent figure—her sister, Queen Mary, is buried in the same grave; the tombs of two infant children of James I who died in 1607 (one in the form of a cradle); and a small sarcophagus containing the bones discovered in the Tower supposed to be those of Edward V and his brother (d. 1483). Joseph Addison was buried in this chapel in 1719.

In the south aisle is the tomb of Mary, Queen of Scots (d. 1587), with recumbent figure under a tall canopy (her remains were removed here from Peterborough Cathedral in 1612); in the same vault are buried Anne Hyde (first wife of James II), Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia (d. 1662—daughter of James I), and her son Prince Rupert (d. 1682). Here also are the tombs of Margaret, Countess of Lennox, mother of Lord Darnley (d. 1578); Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII (d. 1509)—a beautiful recumbent figure in gilt bronze by Torregiano; and of General Monk (d. 1670). Monk is buried in the north aisle, but in the vault beneath his monument lie the remains of Charles II (d. 1685), Mary II (d. 1694), William III (d. 1702), Queen Anne (d. 1714) and her husband Prince George of Denmark (d. 1708).

SOUTH AMBULATORY.—Three chapels open out of this ambulatory. The chapel of St. Nicholas (with a fine fifteenth-century stone screen) contains the tombs of Sir George Villiers (d. 1666) and his second wife; the wife and daughter of Lord Burleigh (c. 1588) and the Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector (d. 1587).

The chapel of St. Edmund contains the tomb of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1296)—half-brother of Henry III; a handsome Jacobean tomb to Edward Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1617) and his wife; a seated figure of Lady Elizabeth Russell (d. 1601)—the earliest non-recumbent statue in the Abbey; table-tomb of Robert de Waldeby, Archbishop of York (d. 1398), with brass effigy in vestments; table-tomb of Alianore de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester (d. 1399), with brass effigy in conventual dress—the largest and finest brass in the Abbey. Recumbent effigy of Duchess of Suffolk (d. 1559)—mother of Lady Jane Grey; small alabaster effigies of two children of Edward III, and an alabaster tomb of John of Eltham (d. 1336), second son of Edward II. Lord Lytton, the novelist, was buried here in 1873.

In the chapel of St. Benedict are the monuments of Frances, Countess of Hertford (d. 1598), sister of Lord Howard of Effingham; and a fine tomb and effigy of Archbishop Simon Langham (d. 1376).

SOUTH TRANSEPT.—This transept is largely occupied by the tombs of poets. Here are the tombs of Geoffrey Chaucer (d. 1400)—a small altar-tomb with canopy erected here in 1555; Edmund Spenser (d. 1599), and Dryden (d. 1700); and the graves of Dr. Johnson (d. 1784), Garrick (d. 1779), Lord Tennyson (d. 1892), Robert Browning (d. 1889), Charles Dickens (d. 1870), Lord Macaulay (d. 1859), Handel (d. 1759), and Thomas Parr (d. 1635, aged 152). On the tomb of Isaac Casaubon (d. 1614) are the initials I. W. and the date 1658, said to have been inscribed by Izaak Walton. Many of the poets and literary men (including Shakespeare and Milton) to whom memorials have been erected here are not buried in the Abbey.

On the south of the transept is the chapel of St. Faith, a curious vaulted chamber which was the old re-vestry. On the east wall is an ancient fresco.

NAVE.—Burials in the nave did not take place until after the Reformation, so that the monuments in this part of the building are all comparatively modern. The most interesting graves are :

North of the Choir : Henry Purcell (d. 1695) ; Dr. John Blow (d. 1708).

In the north nave aisle : Ben Jonson (d. 1637)—a small stone in the pavement marked " O Rare Ben Jonson " ; Charles Darwin (d. 1882).

In the south nave aisle : Sir William Temple (d. 1699) and his wife Dorothy Osborne (d. 1695) ; William Congreve (d. 1729) ; Major André (d. 1780).

In the central passage : Graves of David Livingstone (d. 1873) and Archbishop Trench (d. 1886) ; the "Unknown Soldier"—west end; and Sir Isaac Newton (d. 1727)—east end.

South of the Choir : A good monument to William Thynne (d. 1584) ; an old monument with fine alabaster figure to Thomas Owen (d. 1598) ; and a monument to Sir Thomas Richardson (d. 1635) by Hubert Le Sœur.

The CLOISTERS were begun at the end of the thirteenth century and completed in 1365 ; the oldest work is at the north-east angle. The east walk was reserved for the abbot ; the north walk was the monks' study ; the west walk was used for the monastery school ; and in the south walk the abbots were buried for nearly 200 years after the Norman Conquest. On a large stone in the south walk is an inscription recording that twenty-six monks who died of the Black Death in 1348–9 were buried here. The recesses in the wall beside the old entrance to the Refectory were used for towel cupboards by the monks.

The CHAPTER-HOUSE, approached from the east walk of the Cloisters, was built 1250–3. It is octagonal in plan and has a lofty roof supported by a single shaft ; the walls are arcaded and have stone benches for the monks ; the original tiled floor remains.

The Chapter-house was originally used by the monks, and from the reign of Edward I until 1547 the House of Commons met here.

THE CHAPEL OF THE PYX.—This is a part of the Confessor's building and was used as the Abbot's Treasury. It is entered by a Norman archway through an oak door having seven locks. The roof is supported by a massive central pillar. The original stone altar remains.

The NORMAN UNDERCROFT occupies five bays beneath the old dormitory of the monks. There are traces of early painting and some primitive carving on one of the pillars. In a glass case are several of the effigies carried at royal funerals, including those of Henry VII and his queen.

The LITTLE CLOISTERS (approached by the "Dark Entry" east of the Undercroft) are on the site of the monks' infirmary. They are picturesque, but much modernised. Here the Canons of the Abbey live.

The JERUSALEM CHAMBER is approached by Dean's Court (near Dean's Yard entrance). A panelled ante-room known as the Jericho Parlour leads to the chamber, which is panelled in cedar and hung with seventeenth-century tapestries. Henry IV died here in 1413. The Revised Version of the Bible was compiled here in the nineteenth century.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

The School (entrance in Dean's Yard) lies on the south side of the Abbey and occupies part of the site of the monastic buildings. There are fragments of Norman work in the lower part of the large schoolroom (which was the monks' dormitory); the gymnasium is a Norman crypt; and the college hall, which dates from 1386, was the abbot's refectory and contains a minstrel gallery, timbered roof, and oak tables made from the timbers of the Spanish Armada.

In 1882 Ashburnham House was incorporated in the school. The house was designed by Inigo Jones for the Ashburnham family. In 1730 it was bought by the Crown and the eastern portion was pulled down. There is a fine staircase and panelling.

The school was an ancient monastic school known as St. Peter's College which was refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560. Amongst famous pupils here have been Ben Jonson, George Herbert, John Dryden, Matthew Prior, Abraham Cowley, John Locke, Sir Christopher Wren, Warren Hastings, William Cowper, Edward Gibbon, and Robert Southey.

[*Return through the Abbey and leave by a door in the South Transept leading into Old Palace Yard.*]

OLD PALACE YARD

This was the scene of the execution of Guy Fawkes in 1606 and of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1618. Just south of Westminster Hall is a fine equestrian statue of Richard I.

[*Turn right, along Abingdon Street and Millbank.*]

ABINGDON STREET

The street is named after Mary Abingdon, sister of Lord Monteagle, the lady who wrote the letter which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. The earlier name of the street was Dirty Lane.

VICTORIA TOWER GARDENS.—At the north end of the gardens is a replica in bronze of Rodin's "Burghers of Calais."

GREAT COLLEGE STREET.—The northern boundary of this street is a wall built by Abbot Litlyngton in the fourteenth century. In a house which stood near the corner of Tufton Street, Keats stayed in 1819 and wrote to Fanny Brawne from there; the house was then numbered 25 College Street. Edward Gibbon lived for a time in this street at the house

of his aunt (Mrs. Catherine Porten), who opened a boarding-house here for Westminster School boys in 1749; he visited her here in 1758 on his first return from Lausanne.

LITTLE COLLEGE STREET.—Samuel Wesley lived here while a master at Westminster School from 1714 to 1733, and his younger brothers John and Charles were often here in their youth.

BARTON STREET and COWLEY STREET lie between Great College Street and Wood Street. These streets take their names from Barton Booth, the old Westminster boy who became a famous actor and whose country house was at Cowley in Middlesex. Most of the houses are of the eighteenth century.

MILLBANK

Takes its name from a large house called "Millbank" built on the site of a mill. The house, which was inhabited by Lord Peterborough and afterwards by the Grosvenor family, was taken down in 1809.

SMITH SQUARE (approached by Dean Stanley Street).—Some good eighteenth-century houses remain on the north side of the square and in North Street, the northern approach to the square. North Street is referred to in Disraeli's *Sybil*.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH was built in 1728 by Thomas Archer. It has four towers at the angles, and is described by Dickens in *Our Mutual Friend* as resembling "a petrified monster on its back with its legs in the air." In 1742 all but the walls was destroyed by fire, but within three years it was rebuilt. There is good woodcarving in the galleries.

HORSEFERRY ROAD.—This road is so called because it led to the ferry which was the ordinary means of communication between Westminster and the Surrey side of the river. The ferry continued in use for

some years after the building of Westminster Bridge in the middle of the eighteenth century. Lambeth Bridge was erected on the exact site of the ferry in 1862. By this ferry Mary of Modena (wife of James II) crossed the river on her way to France in 1688 and was followed two days later by the King.

GROSVENOR ROAD

TATE GALLERY.—A building in the Classic style with a Corinthian portico, erected in 1897 on the site of the Millbank Prison, and used for the exhibition of pictures by British artists. On this site was a seventeenth-century house inhabited by Lord Peterborough, which became the home of the Grosvenor family through the eighteenth century, the house being rebuilt by Sir Richard Grosvenor in 1731. The Grosvenors left here in 1806, and in 1812 the Millbank Penitentiary was erected on the site.

[*Turn right, up Vauxhall Bridge Road.*]

VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Bessborough Gardens, is the first church built in London by J. L. Pearson, 1849–52. It is an admirable reproduction of the fourteenth-century style with central tower and spire. The eagle lectern of solid brass was first used at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, having been lent to St. Paul's Cathedral for that special purpose.

MORETON STREET (on the left).—The church of St. James-the-Less was built by G. E. Street 1858–61 in the fourteenth-century style. The tower is detached from the church, but is connected with the north aisle by a cloistered porch. The chancel is apsidal and brick-vaulted, and the nave arcade is supported by columns of red granite, the capitals of which are delicately chiselled. Above the chancel arch is a

fresco by G. F. Watts. The pulpit and stained glass are worthy of notice.

VINCENT SQUARE (approached through Edward Street on the right).—The square, which is named after William Vincent, Dean of Westminster, d. 1816, occupies part of the site of Tothill Fields, which was originally a large tract of marshy ground between Tothill Street and the river. Toot-hill was the highest part of the locality, and this mound was probably on the site now occupied by Vincent Square, the ground having been levelled in 1811. The fields were used for market-gardens and grazing-land from an early date. The scholars of Westminster School used a portion of the fields for the purpose of recreation and their playing-ground is still in Vincent Square. Butts for the practice of archery were erected at least as early as 1517, and in later years the Fields were used as a military parade-ground. A House of Correction, called the Bridewell, was erected on the Fields in 1622; after the demolition of the gatehouse it was enlarged and used as a prison until 1836, when it was pulled down. The development of this area for building took place in the first half of the nineteenth century. St. Mary's Church was built in 1837.

ROCHESTER ROW (on the right) consisted originally of a track connecting Tothill Fields with the road that led to the horseferry. It was so called because after 1660 many of the Deans of Westminster were also Bishops of Rochester.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH was built by Benjamin Ferrey at the expense of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It is a graceful building in the Decorated style and consists of a clerestoried nave with aisles, and a chancel with steeple on the north side. The church was consecrated in 1847.

[*Continue to the end of Vauxhall Bridge Road and turn right, along Victoria Street.*]

VICTORIA STREET

The street was made in 1851 and named after Queen Victoria.

ASHLEY PLACE. St. Andrew's Church was built by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1855. The chancel has lean-to aisles and clerestory and a three-sided apse lighted by tall windows. The nave arcade is in the thirteenth-century style and is supported by tall slender cylindrical columns with foliaged capitals, and at the west is a gallery.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.—A vast edifice in the Byzantine style erected 1895–1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley. A lofty campanile rises on the north side. The interior consists of four square bays with flat domes, with chapels on each side and an apse at the east. The nave is the widest in England. There are galleries, supported by columns of coloured marble, over the narrow aisles at the west end. The eastern bay contains the choir and sanctuary raised higher than the nave, and in the apse is the retro-choir raised still higher, beneath which is the crypt. On the piers of the nave are marble " Stations of the Cross " carved in low relief. In the crypt are the tombs of Cardinals Wiseman and Manning, who were originally buried at Kensal Green.

ARTILLERY ROW.—This is a modern street which takes its name from the Artillery Ground once occupying the site.

[*At the farther end of Artillery Row, turn left into Greycoat Place.*]

GREYCOAT PLACE.—The Greycoat School was founded in 1698 to provide education for poor boys and girls, but since 1873 it has been a day school for girls only. The original building remains and is a good example of early eighteenth-century architecture.

[*Continue through Great Peter Street and turn left up Great Smith Street to Broad Sanctuary.*]

GREAT PETER STREET.—St. Matthew's Church was built by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1849. The chancel is square-ended, and the spacious nave has a clerestory and aisles with an additional south aisle from which the tower projects.

GREAT SMITH STREET.—Church House was built 1891–6, as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, from designs by Sir Arthur Blomfield. It is in the Tudor Gothic style, and the Great Hall has a fine timber roof. The Canterbury Houses of Convocation and the National Assembly of the Church of England meet here, and various Church societies have offices in the building.

BROAD SANCTUARY

This was a precinct of the Abbey in which refugees were protected from the civil power. Edward V was born in a house in the precincts in 1470. The privilege of sanctuary was restricted to debtors by Queen Elizabeth, and it was abolished by James I.

The GATEHOUSE PRISON stood almost upon the site of the present Crimean memorial. One gate faced Tothill Street and formed the entrance to the precincts from that direction. The prison was erected c. 1370. Here Sir Walter Raleigh spent the last night of his life in 1618 and wrote the poem *E'en such is Time,* and in 1642 Richard Lovelace was confined here for a few months and wrote *To Althea from Prison.* In 1690 Samuel Pepys was brought here charged with disaffection. The Gatehouse was pulled down in 1776.

At the corner of Victoria Street and Tothill Street stood the Almonry, where the alms of the Abbey were distributed. On the north side of the Almonry was a building attached to it known as the "Red Pale," which Caxton rented from the Abbey in 1476. He soon afterwards printed the first English book here. The house existed until 1845. In 1482 Caxton began

to rent a lodging, in addition to his shop, situated over the outer gate of the Almonry and looking into Tothill Street. Here he lived until 1491 and probably died here.

MIDDLESEX GUILDHALL.—A beautiful modern building in the Gothic style profusely decorated with allegorical figures and carvings in relief. It occupies the site of the ancient sanctuary tower which was pulled down in 1775. Within the grass enclosure in front of it is a fine statue to Abraham Lincoln.

[*Turn into Tothill Street.*]

TOTHILL STREET

So called as being the border of Tothill Fields, which extended southward to the river.

QUEEN ANNE'S GATE (approached by Dartmouth Street) combines under one name the older Queen Square and Park Street. The houses were built in 1706 by William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, and are excellent examples of the domestic architecture of the period, many of them having beautiful door-canopies.

Outside No. 13 is a statue of Queen Anne which has stood here since 1708; the name of the sculptor has been forgotten. At No. 40 John Stuart Mill once lived.

In Park Street, Bishop Stillingfleet of Worcester died in 1699; and in Queen Square Margaret Woffington, the actress, died in 1760. James Thomson (author of *The Seasons*) wrote many letters from Long's Coffee-house in Queen Square.

[*Continue west from Tothill Street into Petty France.*]

PETTY FRANCE

The street was originally named "Petty France," but renamed York Street because the London residence of the Archbishops of York was here during the early

part of the eighteenth century. The original name has lately been restored.

QUEEN ANNE'S MANSIONS cover the site of the house in what was then known as Queen Street Place, where Jeremy Bentham lived from 1783 to 1832; and the lawn of these mansions is part of the garden of the house where Milton lived from 1652 to 1660. Hazlitt lived in the same house from 1812 to 1819 and in the latter year it was pulled down.

[*Turn south along Palmer Street into Caxton Street.*]

CAXTON STREET.—Christ Church was built by Poynter in 1842. It is in the Early English style, and consists of an apsidal chancel, and a clerestoried nave divided from its aisles by an arcade carried on tall cylindrical iron columns. The tower is at the north-west. The stained glass is good.

The Bluecoat School, founded in 1688, occupies a building which is ascribed to Wren.

[*Proceed along Buckingham Gate to Buckingham Palace.*]

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The northern part of the site was once occupied by the Mulberry Garden planted by James I in 1609. In 1623 Sir William Blake enclosed some land on the south of the Mulberry Garden and built a house there. Blake's son, in 1633, conveyed the property to George, Lord Goring, who added to the house and acquired further ground. Goring fought for Charles I in the Civil War and was created Earl of Norwich. During the Commonwealth the house was used for barracks. Goring died in 1662, and in 1665 Lord Arlington bought the house and in 1672 was granted the Mulberry Garden, which had become a place of public entertainment, as recorded by Evelyn and Pepys. In 1674 the house was burnt down (see Evelyn's Diary, September 21st, 1674), but was rebuilt and named Arlington House. In 1703 the

house was sold by Arlington's daughter to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who again rebuilt it and gave it the name of Buckingham House. In 1761 George III purchased the house, and here he was visited by Dr. Johnson in 1767. The building was altered and partly rebuilt by Nash in 1825. It has been the London residence of the Sovereign since the accession of Queen Victoria. Edward VII was born here in 1841, and here he died in 1910. A new east front was added in 1847 and the front of the building was refaced with stone in 1913.

In front of the Palace is the National Memorial of Queen Victoria—a lofty column surmounted by a winged figure of Victory with a statue of the Queen below, the whole being surrounded by a stone balustrade.

[*Proceed along Buckingham Palace Road.*]

BELGRAVIA

The district between Grosvenor Place and Sloane Street, bounded on the north by Knightsbridge, is known as Belgravia, from Belgrave Square, the first part to be built. Up to 1825 it was known as the "Five Fields," and was swampy ground on which were a few market-gardens. The houses in this district were built between 1826 and 1852, and most of the street-names have associations with the Dukes of Westminster, who are the ground-landlords.

VICTORIA SQUARE (west of Lower Grosvenor Place).—At No. 8 Thomas Campbell lived from 1841 to 1843.

[*Turn right, up Eccleston Street to Knightsbridge, visiting the streets which cross it.*]

ECCLESTON STREET—so named from Eccleston, a village near Chester where Eaton Hall stands.

At the corner of this street and Buckingham Palace Road was a house which was the residence of Sir

Francis Chantrey from 1814 until his death in 1841, and here all his best works were produced.

EBURY STREET—so named from a farm of 430 acres which existed here in Queen Elizabeth's time, which was then known as "Eubery Farm." The property was owned by Alexander Davies, whose daughter and heiress was married in 1676 to Sir Thomas Grosvenor.

CHESTER SQUARE—so named from the situation of Eaton Hall, near Chester.

At No. 2 Matthew Arnold lived for some time; and at No. 24 Shelley's widow (Mary Godwin) died in 1851.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, erected 1844–6, is in the fourteenth-century style.

EATON SQUARE—so named from Eaton Hall, in Cheshire, the seat of the Duke of Westminster.

On the east side is ST. PETER'S CHURCH, built in 1826 in the Ionic style. It was largely rebuilt after a fire in 1837, and in 1872 a chancel and transepts in the Byzantine style were added. Bishop Wilkinson was Vicar of this church from 1870 to 1883.

BELGRAVE PLACE.—At No. 3 George Grote lived from 1836 to 1848, and part of his *History of Greece* was written here.

CHESHAM PLACE.—At No. 37 Lord John Russell lived from 1841 to 1870.

BELGRAVE SQUARE.—At No. 5 the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury died in 1885.

WILTON CRESCENT.—At No. 24 Henry Hallam lived, moving here from Wimpole Street after his wife's death in 1840 and staying here until his death in 1859. At No. 30 Lord John Russell lived from 1835 to 1841.

WILTON PLACE.—St. Paul's Church was built in 1843. It is in the Perpendicular style and has a

pinnacled tower at the west end. The interior was altered and enlarged in 1889 and 1892, when a side-chapel was added.

[*Emerge into Knightsbridge and turn west.*]

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

No. 70.—Charles Reade, the novelist, lived here from 1867 to 1879.

[*Continue west to Exhibition Road and Kensington Gore.*]

EXHIBITION ROAD

PRINCE CONSORT ROAD.—In this road is the Royal College of Music, which has an interesting museum of musical instruments; also Holy Trinity Church, built in the Perpendicular style by Bodley and considered to be his masterpiece.

PRINCES GARDENS.—At No. 40 Joseph Chamberlain died in 1914.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Was erected 1887–93 in the Italian Renaissance style as the national memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The resources of the Empire are illustrated by the exhibits in the galleries.

KENSINGTON GORE

ALBERT HALL occupies the site of Gore House, where William Wilberforce lived in the early years of the nineteenth century, and afterwards Lady Blessington (from 1836 to 1849), who gave famous receptions there. The hall was built 1867–71. It is a huge amphitheatre with a glass dome and is capable of holding 8,000 people.

[*Cross the road into Kensington Gardens.*]

KENSINGTON GARDENS

These were originally the gardens of Kensington Palace and in the time of William and Mary covered only 26 acres. A further 30 acres were added by Queen Anne, and c. 1730 Queen Caroline appropriated about 200 acres of the old Hyde Park and separated them from the park by a fosse. It was at this time that the Serpentine took its present form and the Round Pond was made. The bridge connecting the gardens with Hyde Park was built in 1826.

The ALBERT MEMORIAL, which stands in the gardens opposite the Albert Hall, was erected in memory of the Prince Consort in 1872 from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. Beneath a lofty Gothic canopy carried on pilastered columns is a bronze-gilt statue of the Prince, and at the angles of the pedestal and of the steps are allegorical groups. Round the sides of the pedestal are figures in relief representing artists, etc., of all periods.

On the west bank of "Long Water" (the name given to the north part of the Serpentine) is Sir George Frampton's delightful statue of "Peter Pan," and at the north end of the water is a paved garden with fountains, and near it Queen Anne's Alcove, built by Wren and originally in the Broad Walk. East of the Round Pond is a splendid bronze cast of G. F. Watts's "Physical Energy."

[*Cross the bridge over the Serpentine into Hyde Park.*]

HYDE PARK

This park, nearly 400 acres in extent, derives its name from the manor of Hyde, which was given to the monks of Westminster soon after the Norman Conquest and remained in their possession until the Dissolution, when it was seized by Henry VIII, who converted it into a park for hunting. About 1630 it was thrown open to the public by Charles I, and the "Ring," a circular drive and race-course, was laid

out. During the Commonwealth the park was sold and a charge made for admission (*vide* Evelyn's Diary, April 11th, 1653), but at the Restoration it reverted to the Crown and Pepys was often here (*vide* his Diary, August 10th, 1660, April 11th and 25th, 1669). The park was enclosed by a wall and planted with trees by Charles II; the iron railing replaced the wall in the reign of George IV. About 1730 improvements were made in the park by Queen Caroline. In 1816 Harriet Westbrook (Shelley's first wife) drowned herself in the Serpentine. The Great Exhibition was held in 1851 on the space between Rotten Row and Knightsbridge.

The MARBLE ARCH, at the north-east corner, was designed by Nash and originally erected in 1828 in front of Buckingham Palace. It was moved to the present site in 1851 and formed an entrance to the park until the railings were set back in 1908. Near here is the site of "Tyburn Tree."

[*Turn down Park Lane.*]

PARK LANE

This street, which was known as Tyburn Lane until 1769, forms the western boundary of the district known as "Mayfair"—so called from a fair which was held on the north side of Piccadilly for the first fifteen days in May, for which permission was given in the reign of James II; the fair was abolished at the end of the eighteenth century.

No. 40 is on the site of a house in which Warren Hastings lived from 1790 to 1797.

GREEN STREET.—At No. 23 William Blake lived after his marriage in 1782 until 1784, and during this period his *Poetical Sketches* were published; and at No. 59 Sydney Smith lived from 1839 until his death in 1845. Both houses have been rebuilt.

UPPER GROSVENOR STREET—so called from the family name of the Duke of Westminster, the owner of Grosvenor House.

GROSVENOR HOUSE.—The original house on this site was known as Gloucester House, after its occupant the Duke of Gloucester, a brother of George III, who lived here from 1761 to 1805. In the latter year the house was bought by the second Earl of Grosvenor, who rebuilt it in 1828. The screen and gates were erected in 1842.

No. 16.—Sir Robert Peel lived here with his father from the time he left Harrow in 1804 until he went to Oxford in the following year.

No. 29 (then No. 1 Grosvenor Gate).—Benjamin Disraeli lived here from the time of his marriage in 1839 until his wife's death in 1872, and here he wrote *Sybil* and *Coningsby*.

MOUNT STREET—so called from Oliver's Mount, part of the line of fortification drawn round London by order of the Parliament in 1643.

ALDFORD STREET.—The street was made in 1734 and was originally named Chapel Street.

At No. 23 Chapel Street the Westbrooks lived, and Harriet Westbrook left here in 1811 to elope with Shelley; the site of the house is partly covered by No. 2 in the present street.

SOUTH STREET—built 1737.

At No. 9 Charles James Fox lived from 1792 to 1796, and from here he was married in 1795. At No. 10 Florence Nightingale lived, and here she died in 1910. At No. 39 Lord Melbourne lived during the time he was Prime Minister, 1835–41.

DORCHESTER HOUSE—a fine mansion in the Italian Renaissance style, built 1851–3, and used as the American Embassy from 1905 to 1912.

GREAT STANHOPE STREET was built c. 1750 by Lord Chesterfield.

At No. 5 Lord Raglan lived from 1834 until he went out to take command in the Crimea in 1854; he died

before Sebastopol in the following year; at No. 9 Lord Palmerston lived from 1820 to 1840; and at No. 12 Sir Robert Peel lived 1820–5; he was married in the drawing-room of this house to Miss Floyd.

No. 21.—Lady Palmerston came to live here when she was left a widow in 1850.

SEAMORE PLACE.—At No. 8 Lady Blessington held her salon from 1832 to 1836.

HERTFORD STREET—formed c. 1764.

No. 10.—R. B. Sheridan lived here from 1793 until about 1801.

No. 14.—Edward Jenner lived here 1803–4 whilst endeavouring to establish a practice. Failing to do so, he returned to Berkeley (Glos.) in the latter year.

No. 17.—Lord John Russell was born here in 1792.

No. 35A.—Bulwer Lytton purchased this house in 1829 and lived here with his wife and daughter until 1834. His *Last Days of Pompeii*, *Rienzi*, and other novels were written here.

HAMILTON PLACE (right) takes its name from Colonel James Hamilton, who was Ranger of Hyde Park during the reign of Charles II. He built some small houses here in a cul-de-sac. The houses were rebuilt by the Adams in 1809, and it was not until 1871 that the street was carried through to Park Lane.

At the point where Hamilton Place meets Park Lane is an ornamental fountain erected in 1875. At the base are figures of Tragedy, Comedy, and Poetry in bronze, and above are statues of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton in marble, the whole being surmounted by a bronze figure of Fame.

At No. 1 Lord Chancellor Eldon died in 1838. He had purchased the house in 1820.

At No. 4 the Duke of Wellington lived from 1814 to 1815.

No. 1 (demolished).—Bulwer Lytton was living here in 1841 at the time of the publication of *Zanoni*.

[*Return along Park Lane to South Street, turn left out of that street into Park Street, and proceed north to Oxford Street.*]

PARK STREET.—At No. 26 Sir Humphry Davy lived from 1825 until his death in 1829.

In a house next door to the "White Bear" Benjamin Disraeli lived with his father in 1835.

[*Turn right, along Oxford Street until reaching North Audley Street.*]

NORTH AUDLEY STREET

The street took its name from Hugh Audley (d. 1662), who owned land in the vicinity; it was made c. 1730.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH was built in 1825–8, but was reconstructed in the Romanesque style in 1878. In the vestibule is a memorial tablet to Sir Hudson Lowe (d. 1844), who was Governor of St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon.

GROSVENOR SQUARE

This square is so named from Sir Richard Grosvenor, by whom it was laid out early in the eighteenth century. On the north side of the square the earthwork known as "Oliver's Mount" had been made in 1643 as part of the defences of London against the Royalists. The square is one of the largest of the London squares; it was not lighted with gas until 1842, being the last important place in London to be so illuminated. Iron link extinguishers remain in front of some of the houses.

At No. 12 (rebuilt) Bulwer Lytton lived 1865–73. He died at Torquay, but was buried from this house.

At No. 22 (rebuilt) William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, lived at the end of the eighteenth century. When

Nelson returned to England after the Battle of the Nile, the Hamiltons were living here with Beckford, and Nelson was a frequent visitor to the house.

At No. 24 the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury was born in 1801.

At No. 35 John Wilkes lived from 1790 until his death in 1797. Dr. Pusey occupied the same house in 1838–9.

At No. 44 was the house of Lord Harrowby. The Cato Street conspirators had arranged to assassinate the Ministers of George IV in 1820 at a time when they were to have dined here with Lord Harrowby.

At No. 50 Lord Randolph Churchill died in 1895.

Lord Chesterfield lived in a house in this square from 1733 to 1750, before removing to Chesterfield House, and this was the house referred to by Dr. Johnson in his famous letter to Lord Chesterfield, where he was " kept waiting in an outer chamber."

Dr. Johnson's friends the Thrales lived in this square for a time, and Henry Thrale died here in 1781.

SOUTH AUDLEY STREET

GROSVENOR CHAPEL was erected 1730. Amongst those buried here are Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, d. 1762; Lord Chesterfield, d. 1773 (his remains were afterwards removed to Shelford Church, Notts.); John Wilkes, d. 1797 (tablet with inscription from his own pen); and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter (friend of Dr. Johnson), d. 1806.

No. 73 (rebuilt).—Lord Bute was living here when he was attacked by the mob in the Wilkes riots of 1769. He died here in 1792.

No. 74.—On this site stood the Portuguese Embassy, in the chapel attached to which Garrick was married in 1749.

No. 77.—Queen Caroline took up her abode here on her arrival from Italy in June 1820, and used to appear on the balcony and bow to the mob assembled in the street.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE was built in 1747–50 for the fourth Earl, who lived here from 1750 until his death here in 1773. The famous "Letters" were written in the library. The marble staircase and the columns of the portico were brought here from Canons in 1747. The house is now occupied by Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles.

[*Turn left along Curzon Street.*]

CURZON STREET

The street is named after George Augustus Curzon, third Earl Howe (d. 1758). It was known before that as Mayfair Row. Thackeray in *Vanity Fair* places the home of Rawdon Crawley and his wife here.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.—The church covers the site of No. 8, where Mary and Agnes Berry lived, and where they both died in 1852. Horace Walpole was a frequent visitor to these ladies.

SUNDERLAND HOUSE (between Nos. 38 and 39A) occupies the site of Curzon Chapel, where, according to general report, George III was married to Hannah Lightfoot in 1759; the event more probably took place at Kew Chapel.

At No. 19 Lord Beaconsfield died in 1881.

No. 24.—Francis Chantrey (the famous sculptor) lived here in an attic from 1805 to 1810.

[*Turn left through Queen Street and John Street, cross Hill Street, and turn right, into Farm Street.*]

FARM STREET

The street was made c. 1750, and is named from a farm previously on the site.

JESUIT CHURCH—a building in the Decorated style, erected in 1849, a lofty and handsome structure. The front is a miniature reproduction of that at Beauvais Cathedral.

[*Go through Farm Street and turn right, along Hayes Street to Charles Street.*]

CHARLES STREET

The street was made c. 1750, and is named after Charles, Earl of Falmouth, brother of Lord Berkeley, the ground-landlord.

At No. 27 William Beckford (author of *Vathek*) lived. At No. 32 Sydney Smith lived from 1836 to 1839, when he removed to Green Street.
[*Turn left into Berkeley Square.*]

BERKELEY SQUARE

The square was planned c. 1698 on the site of the gardens of Berkeley House, which had been the London residence of John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton (d. 1678), but houses were not built here until early in the eighteenth century. Many of the original houses remain and retain their link extinguishers. Evelyn helped to lay out the estate of which it is a part (see his Diary, June 12th, 1684).

LANSDOWNE HOUSE (on the south side) was begun in 1762 by Robert Adam for the Marquis of Bute, who, in 1768, sold it to Lord Shelburne (created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784). Dr. Johnson came here in 1763 to thank Bute for obtaining a pension for him. Whilst living here as Librarian to Lord Shelburne in 1774, Joseph Priestley discovered the existence of oxygen. In 1780 Crabbe came here to beg money from Lord Shelburne and was refused. The first Cabinet after the passing of the Reform Bill was held here. In the house are many fine paintings and sculptures.

No. 6.—The second Lord Chatham lived here, and William Pitt sometimes stayed with him here.

No. 9.—Pope lived here in 1715 before going to Twickenham, when he presented the lease of it to Martha Blount, who lived here from 1731 and died here in 1762.

No. 11 was the town house of Horace Walpole from 1779 until his death here in 1797.

No. 12A.—The Marquis of Hertford collected the pictures here which now form the "Wallace Collection."

No. 20.—Colley Cibber lived here from 1753 until his death here in 1757.

No. 25 (rebuilt).—Charles James Fox lived here, 1802–3.

No. 45.—Lord Clive committed suicide here in 1774.

BRUTON STREET (on the right of the square).—This street was built c. 1727 and named after Lord Berkeley's Dorsetshire estate. Several fine old houses remain, particularly Nos. 17 and 22.

At No. 15 lived John, Duke of Argyll (d. 1743). Scott in the *Heart of Midlothian* makes Jeanie Deans come here to intercede for her sister.

Horace Walpole lived in this street in 1749 and William Pitt (first Earl of Chatham) in 1760.

[*From the north of the square turn up Davies Street, crossing Grosvenor Street, to Brook Street, along which turn right to Hanover Square.*]

DAVIES STREET

This street takes its name from Mary Davies of Ebury, whose marriage to Thomas Grosvenor in 1676 brought most of this property into the possession of the Westminster family.

BOURDON STREET.—At the corner of this street is Bourdon Manor House, preserved in memory of Mary Davies, who lived here before her marriage to Sir Thomas Grosvenor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH was built in 1881 from designs by Blomfield. It is a fine building in the Gothic style.

ST. ANSELM'S CHURCH was built in 1896 to replace Hanover Chapel, Regent Street. It is in the Byzantine style.

GROSVENOR STREET

This street was built c. 1726; it was a later addition to the great building development begun by Sir Richard Grosvenor in 1695.

At No. 28 (rebuilt) Sir Humphry Davy lived from 1818 to 1825; at No. 60 Nance Oldfield, the actress, died in 1730; and at a house in this street Fanny Burney died in 1840.

BROOK STREET

The street takes its name from the Tyburn, which crossed it.

At No. 25 Handel lived from 1725 until his death here in 1759.

SOUTH MOLTON STREET (on left of Brook Street).—At No. 17 William Blake, on leaving Felpham, lived in rooms on the first floor from 1804 to 1821. Here he did his illustrations to the *Canterbury Pilgrimages*.

HANOVER SQUARE

The square was first laid out 1716–20, and was so called in honour of the Hanoverian dynasty. A few of the old houses still remain, notably Nos. 17 and 23. There is a statue of Pitt (by Chantrey) in the centre of the square.

No. 12 was the residence of Mary Somerville, 1818–27.

No. 13.—Harewood House was built by William Adam for the Duke of Roxburgh. It was bought by Lord Harewood in 1795 and remained in his family for a century. It is now converted into shops and flats.

No. 21 is on the site of Downshire House, built in 1793. In 1835 Talleyrand, then French Ambassador, lived here.

GEORGE STREET, on the south side of the square, was formed c. 1719 and named after George I. No. 13 was the residence of Lord Chancellor Cowper, whose

wife wrote her Diary here. Sheridan once lived at No. 9. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu died in her house in this street in 1762.

[*Go along George Street to Maddox Street.*]

MADDOX STREET

The street was formed in 1721 and named after the original ground-landlord, Sir Benjamin Maddox.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, built in 1724 by John James, has a fine portico and graceful interior. The glass in the three east windows is sixteenth century and originally belonged to a religious house at Malines. The altarpiece, representing the Last Supper, is by Thornhill. Handel frequently attended service here during his residence in Brook Street. Many famous marriages have taken place in this church, including Sir William Hamilton and Emma Harte in 1791; Shelley and Harriet Westbrook in 1814; and J. W. Cross and "George Eliot" in 1880. Theodore Roosevelt was married here in 1886.

[*Continue along George Street to Conduit Street, where turn left into Regent Street; then turn right, to Piccadilly Circus.*]

REGENT STREET

The street was laid out by Nash c. 1813–20 for the Prince Regent, who desired a fine thoroughfare between Carlton House and a villa which he intended building on Primrose Hill. The curved portion, known as the Quadrant, has been spoiled by the rebuilding of some of the original houses.

CONDUIT STREET.—This street was completed in 1713 and is so called from a conduit of water which stood in what was then known as Conduit Mead.

Charles James Fox was born in this street in 1749; Boswell lodged here in 1772, and at No. 37 (rebuilt) George Canning lived 1802–3.

On the south side stood Trinity Chapel, a red brick building erected by Archbishop Tenison in 1716 to replace the old wooden chapel which James II had originally set up on Hounslow Heath and which was brought here in 1691. The church was pulled down in 1877. Evelyn attended service in the old chapel (see his Diary, July 18th, 1691).

[*Return along Regent Street to Great Marlborough Street.*]

SOHO

This name is given to the district to the east of Regent Street, between Oxford Street and Shaftesbury Avenue. It was so called at least as early as 1632. "So! ho!" was an old cry in hunting when the hare was found. The Duke of Monmouth, who had a residence in Soho Square, used "So ho!" as his watchword at Sedgemoor.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.—At No. 54 Mrs. Siddons lived 1790–1803.

POLAND STREET (at right angles to Great Marlborough Street).—At No. 15 Shelley lodged for about a year after his expulsion from Oxford in 1811.

At No. 28 William Blake lived with his wife from 1788 to 1793, and here wrote the *Songs of Innocence* and painted his "Visionary Portraits."

[*Turn right, into Broad Street.*]

BROAD STREET.—At No. 28 William Blake was born in 1757 and he lived here until 1771, when he was apprenticed to Basire, the engraver. He returned home in 1778 and lived in this house until his marriage in 1782.

At No. 27 William Blake set up business as an engraver and publisher on the death of his father in 1784, and was here until 1787.

[*At the west end of Broad Street, turn left and cross Beak Street to Golden Square.*]

GOLDEN SQUARE. The square was laid out c. 1688. Its earlier name was Golding Square, so called from the builder of the original houses.

Lord Bolingbroke lived here in Queen Anne's reign during the height of his career.

Here De Quincey bade farewell to Ann, the girl who had befriended him (*vide The Opium Eater*).

At No. 31 John Hunter, the anatomist, lived from 1763 to 1770.

[*From the south corner of Golden Square, turn east and continue to Wardour Street.*]

WARDOUR STREET.—Laid out c. 1686 and named after Henry, third Lord Arundel of Wardour (d. 1694).

At No. 27 John Flaxman lived from the time of his marriage in 1782 until 1787, when he and his wife went to Rome and stayed there for seven years.

[*Continue east to Dean Street.*]

DEAN STREET was built in 1681.

At No. 33 was Jack's Coffee-house, where in the front room on the first floor Johnson, Goldsmith, and their friends frequently met.

At No. 75 (demolished in 1919) was the house of Sir James Thornhill, where Hogarth (who eloped with Thornhill's daughter) frequently visited.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.—This church was consecrated in 1686; the tower dates from c. 1802. The interior is plain with deep galleries on three sides and an apsidal sanctuary. In the churchyard is a tombstone to the memory of Theodore, King of Corsica (d. 1756), which was erected by Horace Walpole, and near it a tombstone marks the grave of William Hazlitt (d. 1830).

[*Turn left up Dean Street to Soho Square on right.*]

SOHO SQUARE.—The square was made in 1681.

At No. 20 Arthur Onslow (Speaker) lived from 1753 until his death in 1761.

No. 22 (rebuilt) is on the site of Falconberg House, where Cromwell's third daughter, Lady Falconberg, died in 1712.

No. 28 stands on part of the site of the house where the Duke of Monmouth lived. The house was designed for him by Wren.

No. 32.—Sir Joseph Banks, the botanist, lived here in 1777.

John Evelyn spent the winter of 1690 in this square (*vide* his Diary, November 27th, 1690).

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—opened 1893—is a red-brick Renaissance structure with corner campanile.

FRITH STREET (at the south-west corner of Soho Square) was built c. 1680 and named after Mr. Fryth, the builder.

No. 6.—William Hazlitt died in lodgings here in 1830; he had lived here less than a year. Charles Lamb was present at his death.

At No. 51 Mozart lodged with his father and sister in 1763.

GREEK STREET (at the south-east corner of Soho Square) was built c. 1680 and was so called from a Greek church which stood near.

No. 1 (the House of Charity) stands on the site of the house in which Alderman Beckford lived and in which he died in 1770.

At No. 61 De Quincey found shelter on his first arrival in London in 1802.

Sir Thomas Lawrence lived in this street 1797–1804, and Douglas Jerrold was born here in 1803.

[*Go south along Greek Street, cross Shaftesbury Avenue, and turn* (*right*) *into Gerrard Street.*]

GERRARD STREET was built c. 1681 on ground belonging to Charles Gerard, first Earl of Macclesfield (d. 1694), who had bought the house built here by Henry, Prince of Wales (son of James I).

At No. 37 Edmund Burke lived in 1787 whilst working at the trial of Warren Hastings.

No. 43.—In a house on this site Dryden lived from 1686 until his death in 1700.

At the "Turk's Head" Tavern in this street, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson founded the "Literary Club" in 1764, which met here until 1783. Amongst its members were Garrick, Goldsmith, Boswell, and Sheridan.

[*Go through Gerrard Street, turn right into Shaftesbury Avenue, then left into Piccadilly.*]

PICCADILLY

The street took its name from Piccadilly Hall, which was probably so called from its original builder having done a trade in "pickadils"—hems or collars common to costumes at the beginning of the seventeenth century, at which time the east end of the street began to be built.

GREAT WINDMILL STREET.—St. Peter's Church was built in 1860. It is a lofty building consisting of apsidal chancel, clerestoried nave, and aisles in the thirteenth-century style. The light is obtained from the windows at the east and west and from the clerestory, there being no windows in the aisles. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone frequently worshipped in this church when they were in London.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS.—This is a famous centre of traffic at the junction of several important streets; it was originally called Regent Circus. In the centre is a bronze fountain surmounted by a winged figure which is a memorial to the Earl of Shaftesbury (d. 1885).

SAVILE ROW (behind the Albany: approached by Sackville Street).—This row was built c. 1735 and was named after Dorothy, heiress of Savile, Marquis of Halifax, and wife of the Earl of Burlington.

At No. 12 George Grote lived from 1848 until his death in 1871, and here he wrote the greater part of

his *History of Greece.* The torch extinguishers still remain on either side of the entrance.

At No. 14 R. B. Sheridan died in 1816; he had previously lived for a short time at No. 17.

At No. 20 Sydney Smith lived 1827–32.

THE ALBANY was erected in 1770 from the designs of Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House. On this site there were originally three residences; early in the eighteenth century these were acquired by the third Earl of Sunderland, who was then living in the most easterly of them. He converted these houses into one by joining them up and building an additional room for his library. When the fifth Earl became Duke of Marlborough, Sunderland House passed to the Hon. John Spencer, and later it was sold to Henry, first Lord Holland. He resold it in 1770 to the first Lord Melbourne, who had the present house built, and lived there until 1791, when he exchanged it with the Duke of York and Albany (son of George III) for Dover House, Whitehall. In 1803 it was let out as chambers, having been sold to one Alexander Copland, a builder.

Amongst famous men who have occupied chambers here are Byron (1814–15), who published *Lara* during this period, and set out from here to be married to Miss Milbanke; Bulwer Lytton (1837), who wrote his best works here; and Macaulay (1841–56) during which time he wrote the most brilliant of his essays and published the *Lays of Ancient Rome.*

BURLINGTON HOUSE was originally occupied by the first Earl of Burlington in 1665. Pepys when on a visit here set his wig on fire (*vide* his Diary, September 28th, 1668). The third Earl in 1718 encased the original brick mansion in stone, and added a colonnade on each side and a screen wall on Piccadilly. In 1854 the Cavendishes sold the property to the Government, the colonnade was taken down, and in 1866 extensive alterations were begun. Old Burlington House, with a modern façade and a storey added, is

on the north side of the quadrangle. The building is now occupied by the Royal Academy of Arts.

The Diploma Gallery consists of diploma works presented on their election by Academicians elected since 1770; also some examples of the work of original members of the Academy; the sitters' chair which belonged to Reynolds; palettes, etc.

BURLINGTON ARCADE.—This arcade was designed by Lord George Cavendish in 1818 as a covered court to prevent dirt and rubbish being thrown into the garden of Burlington House; it is occupied by shops.

BURLINGTON GARDENS (behind Burlington House).—The premises occupied by the Bank of England were formerly known as Uxbridge House from one of the titles of the Marquis of Anglesea, a former owner, who died here in 1854. Uxbridge House was erected 1790–2 on the site of Queensberry House, the London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry who befriended John Gay.

OLD BURLINGTON STREET takes its name from Lord Burlington (d. 1735), the grounds of Burlington House once occupying the land where the street now runs. In this street Mark Akenside, author of *The Pleasures of Imagination*, died in 1770.

OLD BOND STREET.—This street was laid out by Sir Thomas Bond in 1686 on part of the site of Clarendon House. Many of the scenes of *Tom Jones* are placed in this street.

At No. 24 Sir Thomas Lawrence lived in 1791.

At No. 41 Laurence Sterne died in 1768.

Grinling Gibbons died in Bond Street in 1720; Boswell was lodging here in 1769.

NEW BOND STREET.—The street was formed in 1716 and is named after Sir Thomas Bond.

At No. 147 (rebuilt) Nelson lay for three months in 1797 after the battle of St. Vincent, in which he lost his arm.

Nos. 15–16. LONG'S HOTEL (rebuilt 1888).—Sir Walter Scott stayed at Long's Hotel when he was in London, and here Byron dined with him for the last time in 1815.

ALBEMARLE STREET, formed 1684–1708, was named after the second Duke of Albemarle (son of General Monk).

CLARENDON HOUSE, which occupied the ground between Berkeley Street and Bond Street, was built for Lord Chancellor Clarendon in 1664. Evelyn and Pepys visited this house in 1666 and 1667. After Clarendon's death the house was sold in 1675 to Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle, but a few years later it was sold to Sir Thomas Bond and pulled down (see Evelyn's Diary, September 18th, 1683).

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION (No. 21) was established in 1799. The front of the building, displaying a row of Corinthian columns, was designed from the Custom House at Rome. Michael Faraday, who was lecturer here, had a suite of rooms in the building, where he lived from 1813–63. Campbell's lectures on Poetry were delivered here in 1812, and Carlyle's lectures on Heroes and Hero Worship in 1840.

At No. 13 (rebuilt) Robert Adam died in 1792 and James Adam in 1794.

No. 50A is the publishing house of John Murray, which was removed here from Fleet Street in 1812. Each head of the firm has in turn entertained many of the most famous literary men of the day. Scott and Byron first met here.

DOVER STREET was built in 1686 and named after Henry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, who lived in a house on the east side, and died here in 1708.

No. 37, an interesting house of the Adam period, became the town house of the Bishops of Ely in 1772 when it was granted to them by the Government in exchange for Ely Place. On the façade is a bishop's mitre carved in stone. It is now a club.

In a house on the east side, nine doors from Piccadilly, John Evelyn went to live in 1699, and was here until his death in 1706.

In the second house from Piccadilly on the west side, Harley, Earl of Oxford, lived. Pope and Swift visited him here.

GRAFTON STREET (a continuation of Dover Street) was named after the Duke of Grafton, who bought the site and built a house here in 1735.

At No. 4 Lord Brougham lived from 1838 until his death in 1868.

BERKELEY STREET was made in 1684 on part of the grounds of Berkeley House, John Evelyn giving advice and directions (see his Diary, June 12th, 1684).

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.—Berkeley House was built here on the site of "Hay Hill Farm" c. 1665 for John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton (d. 1678). The Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne) lived here from 1692 to 1695, when she was driven from the Cockpit at Whitehall by the persecution of her sister, Queen Mary, who wished her to part with the Duchess of Marlborough. At Queen Mary's death St. James's Palace was settled on the Princess, and Berkeley House was bought in 1697 by the first Duke of Devonshire, who died here in 1707. In 1733 the house was destroyed by fire, and the present building was erected by William Kent and named Devonshire House. The portico and the splendid marble staircase were added in the nineteenth century.

In the reign of George III, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, held her famous receptions here, which were attended by Fox, Burke, and Sheridan. The sixth Duke entertained the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia here in 1814. In 1851 Dickens and Bulwer Lytton got up a dramatic entertainment here in which Douglas Jerrold and John Leech took part.

The house is now unoccupied, the art treasures have been removed, and the site is for sale. The

entrance-gates have already been removed and let into the railings of the Green Park lower down the street; they were designed in 1765 for the second Earl of Egmont for the entrance to his grounds at Chiswick and were brought to Piccadilly by the sixth Duke of Devonshire.

STRATTON STREET, named after John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton (d. 1678) and built c. 1693.

No. 1 was long the residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

No. 80.—The house has an old front; it was for many years the residence of Sir Francis Burdett, and from here in 1810 he was taken to the Tower.

BOLTON STREET, built c. 1699 and described in 1708 as "the most westerly street in London."

At No. 11 Fanny Burney went to live in 1818 shortly after the death of her husband, General D'Arblay. Scott was introduced to her here by Samuel Rogers.

In BOLTON ROW, at the top of this street, lived Pope's friends Martha and Theresa Blount, 1731–7.

BATH HOUSE (No. 82).—The original house was built by William Pulteney, Earl of Bath (d. 1764). It was rebuilt in 1821 for Alexander Baring (created Lord Ashburton in 1835). Thomas Carlyle was a frequent visitor to the Ashburtons, and Lady Ashburton held famous receptions to which Tennyson, Browning, and Froude came.

CLARGES STREET.—This street was built between 1716 and 1718 by Sir Walter Clarges on ground adjoining Clarges House, the residence of his father Sir Thomas Clarges (brother-in-law of Monk, Duke of Albemarle).

At No. 3 Macaulay lived from 1838 to 1840, and here he wrote his essay on Clive; at No. 11 Emma, Lady Hamilton, lived from 1804 to 1806; at No. 12 Edmund Kean lived from 1816 to 1824.

No. 20.—Elizabeth Carter (Dr. Johnson's friend) lodged on the first floor of this house in 1762 and at intervals for many years afterwards; she ultimately settled at No. 21, and died there in 1806. At No. 43 C. J. Fox lived in 1803.

HALF MOON STREET.—This street was built c. 1730 and was so called from an inn with this sign at the Piccadilly corner.

At No. 1 (demolished) Fanny Burney lived at the close of her life.

At No. 40 (demolished) William Hazlitt lodged 1827–9.

Boswell lodged in this street in 1768. Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Hume, and Franklin visited him here.

Shelley lived in this street with his wife (Harriet Westbrook) in 1813.

No. 94 is a building of 1761 which was originally called Egremont House, and afterwards Cholmondeley House, and Cambridge House (when George III's son, the Duke of Cambridge, lived there). It was the town house of Lord Palmerston from 1855 until his death in 1865, and is now a club.

No. 96.—In this house (now a club) Sir Walter Scott stayed with his friend Mr. Dumergues when he paid his first visit to London in 1800.

No. 99.—Sir William and Lady Hamilton lived here from 1800 until Sir William's death here in 1803.

No. 105 was originally known as Barrymore House, being built in 1780 for the Earl of Barrymore on a site once occupied by the stone-yard of Van Nost. Later on, the house became the "Old Pulteney" Hotel, and here the Emperor of Russia stayed when the Allied Sovereigns were in this country in 1814. The Marquis of Hertford, founder of the "Wallace Collection," afterwards bought the house. After this it was used for club premises; at the present time it is unoccupied.

Between Park Lane and Hamilton Terrace is a triangular

piece of ground at the south-east corner of which stood Gloucester House; flats now occupy the site. Gloucester House was the town house of the Lord Elgin who acquired the Elgin marbles in 1808. The house took its name from William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, who bought it in 1816 when he married his cousin, the Princess Mary (daughter of George III). The Duke of Cambridge (cousin of Queen Victoria) afterwards lived here, and died here in 1904.

Nos. 138–9.—The two houses were originally one. The Duke of Queensberry (Old "Q") lived at No. 138. At No. 139 (then 13 Piccadilly) Lord Byron and his wife lived after their marriage in 1815 and their daughter Ada was born here in December 1815. A month later Lady Byron left, and a deed of separation was drawn up. *The Siege of Corinth* was written here.

No. 149.—APSLEY HOUSE was built of red brick 1771–8 by the Adam brothers for Lord Chancellor Apsley, to whom the site was granted by George III. The house passed in 1810 into the possession of the Marquis Wellesley, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington, and in 1820 by purchase into that of the Duke himself, who had resided there since 1816. In 1828 the house was encased in stone. The Duke lived here until his death in 1852. Here the Reform Bill rioters came in 1831–2 and broke the windows of the house.

[*Cross the road and return along the south side of Piccadilly.*]

GREEN PARK.—The open space between Piccadilly and the Mall is known as the Green Park; it was formerly known as Upper St. James's Park. It was once much larger, George III reducing it in 1767 to enlarge the gardens of old Buckingham House.

QUEEN'S WALK, on the east side, was probably named after Queen Caroline (wife of George II).

CONSTITUTION HILL on the west side was the scene on three occasions of attempts made on the

life of Queen Victoria. Here Sir Robert Peel was fatally injured by a fall from his horse in 1850.

ARLINGTON STREET was first built in 1689 on ground belonging to the Earl of Arlington (one of the "Cabal" ministry).

At No. 5 Sir Robert Walpole lived from 1742, when he was out of office, until his death in 1746. He left the house to his son Horace Walpole, who lived in it until 1779; at No. 9 Charles James Fox lived from 1804 to 1806; at No. 17 Sir Robert Walpole lived from 1716 to 1742, and here his son Horace was born in 1717; and at No. 20 Lord Salisbury lived.

Lord and Lady Nelson had lodgings in this street in 1800–1, and here took place the quarrel which led to Lady Nelson leaving never to return.

The Duchess of Cleveland (1691–6), the Duchess of Buckingham, widow of the second Duke (1692–4), and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (before her marriage) have lived in this street.

[*Turn into St. James's Street and proceed along the west side.*]

ST. JAMES'S STREET was built c. 1660. Sir Christopher Wren died in a house in this street in 1723.

No. 50.—DEVONSHIRE CLUB (west side) occupies the site of the famous Crockford's, the most notorious gaming-house of its day; the house was built for Crockford in 1827. The Duke of Wellington and Theodore Hook were amongst its members.

BENNET STREET.—At No. 4 Lord Byron lodged on the first floor in 1813–14, and here he wrote *The Corsair* and *The Bride of Abydos.*

BROOK'S CLUB (corner of Park Place) was opened in 1778. Amongst its members were Reynolds, Burke, Garrick, Hume, Gibbon, Horace Walpole, Sheridan, and Wilberforce.

No. 64.—The "Cocoa Tree" was a chocolate-house where the Tories met in Queen Anne's time. Byron and Gibbon were members.

ST. JAMES'S PLACE (first laid out c. 1694).—At No. 22, in a house facing the Green Park, Samuel Rogers lived from 1802 until his death in 1855, and here his famous literary breakfasts were given. Moore and Byron first met here, and amongst frequent visitors were Scott, Southey, and Campbell.

Nos. 69–70. ARTHUR'S CLUB.—The club occupies the site of Wirgman's toy-shop where Dr. Johnson once went shopping with Boswell to choose a pair of silver buckles.

No. 74. CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—This club occupies the site of the house in which Gibbon died in 1794.

No. 86 is on the site of the "Thatched House" Tavern, a famous eating-house of the eighteenth century, which is mentioned by Swift in his letters to Stella.

No. 88 (rebuilt).—Thackeray lived here whilst writing *Barry Lyndon.*

[*Cross the road and return to Piccadilly.*]

PICKERING PLACE.—An alley leads to a small but picturesque courtyard in which are eighteenth-century houses.

No. 8.—Byron lived here, at intervals, between 1808 and 1813, and was here in 1811 when the world acclaimed him a poet after the publication of *Childe Harold.* It was from here that he set out to deliver his only speech in the House of Lords.

KING STREET.—At No. 1c Prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards Napoleon III) lived from 1838, when he was expelled from Switzerland, until 1840 when he went to France as Emperor. At No. 26 (rebuilt) Thackeray delivered his lectures on the English Humorists.

No. 28. BOODLES CLUB.—The club-house was designed by Adam in 1765, and additions were made to it in 1821. Gibbon and Wilberforce were once members.

JERMYN STREET.—This street was laid out c. 1667 and is named after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, who developed the property and built St. James's Church. At No. 76 (rebuilt) Sir Walter Scott was staying in 1832 when seized with his last illness ; At No. 87 (partly rebuilt) Sir Isaac Newton lived from 1700 to 1709—he had lived at No. 88 from 1697 to 1700 ; five doors from the west end of the street on the south side lived Colonel Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough) from 1675 to 1681 ; Thackeray lodged in this street, in 1842, and here he places the scene of Esmond's introduction to Addison (*vide Esmond*, Book II, chap. 11). In BURY STREET (a turning on the right) Thomas Moore lived at No. 27 (demolished) for eleven years and brought his wife here after their marriage in 1811 ; at No. 33 Thomas Moore lived in 1814 ; and at No. 37 (rebuilt) Crabbe lived in 1817. In 1710 Swift had lodgings in this street for which he paid 8*s.* a week—a price which he considered "plaguey dear." In the "last house but one on the left-hand side" (now demolished) Steele lived from 1707 to 1712.

Nos. 37–8. WHITE'S CLUB.—A chocolate-house was established by Francis White in 1693 on the west side of St. James's Street, five doors from the bottom, which became a hotbed of aristocratic gamesters. It was burnt down in 1733 and rebuilt near the south-west corner of the street. In 1736 it became a club, and in 1755 was removed to the premises it now occupies. The exterior of the premises was altered in the nineteenth century.

[*On reaching Piccadilly, turn right.*]

DUKE STREET.—At Nos. 6 and 25 (both rebuilt) Edmund Burke lodged 1793–4.

At No. 8 Captain Marryat lodged 1837–9 while writing *Percival Keene*. At No. 10 Thomas Campbell occupied an upper room in 1832 ; the house was then the headquarters of the Polish Association.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH was built 1680–2 from designs by Wren. The spacious interior is basilican in plan and has galleries. The fine carving over the altar, which was admired by John Evelyn, is by Grinling Gibbons. In the marble font (also the work of Gibbons) Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized. Amongst those buried here were Mark Akenside in 1770, Cotton, editor of the *Compleat Angler*, and the Duke of Queensberry (Old "Q."). In the south-eastern corner of the nave is a memorial tablet to Lewis Waller, the actor.

[*Turn right, along the Haymarket, and then right again, into Pall Mall.*]

HAYMARKET

So called from the hay market which was established here early in the reign of Elizabeth and continued until 1830, when it was removed to Cumberland Market.

Addison lived in a garret here in 1703, when he wrote *The Campaign*, which made him a Government favourite. George Morland was born here in 1763.

No. 34.—This shop retains its eighteenth-century front and old bow windows; it was originally a snuff-house.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—The original playhouse was opened in 1721. Foote was manager of this theatre from 1747 to 1777. The present theatre was erected from the designs of Nash in 1820, but the portico of the original playhouse still stands.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—An opera-house was built here by Sir John Vanbrugh 1703–5; it was burnt down and rebuilt in 1790 and again in 1867. The latter building was pulled down and rebuilt in 1893, the old arcade being embodied in the new building.

PALL MALL

The street is so called from " paille-maille," a game somewhat like croquet, which was played in the seventeenth century. It is referred to by Pepys in his Diary as " Pell Mell " (*vide* Diary, July 26th, 1660). This was the first street in London to be lighted by gas (1807). There were a few houses here before 1660.

WATERLOO PLACE.—Carlton House occupied the centre of Waterloo Place at its southern end, and extended east and west. With its grounds, entrance-court, and screen it occupied the site of the present Waterloo Place and Carlton House Terrace. It was built in 1709 by Lord Carleton, and at his death in 1725 came into the possession of his nephew, the Earl of Burlington. The Earl presented it in 1732 to his mother, who in the same year sold it to Frederick, Prince of Wales. After that Prince's death, his widow resided there till her death in 1772. In 1783 George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV), came into possession and the house was practically rebuilt ; his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, was born at Carlton House in 1796. The house was taken down in 1827 and the columns of the portico used for the entrance to the National Gallery.

STATUES.—Besides the column erected to the memory of the Duke of York (son of George III), d. 1827, are statues to King Edward VII, Florence Nightingale, Captain Scott, and many others.

JOHN STREET is the shortest thoroughfare in London.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.—The square was built between 1665 and 1670 under the guidance of Lord St. Albans. The statue of William III in the gardens was first proposed in 1697, but not erected till 1809.

No. 2.—The iron posts in front of this residence are made from French cannon captured by Admiral Boscawen in the action off Finisterre in 1747.

No. 8 was the showroom of Josiah Wedgwood from 1796 to 1830.

At No. 10 three Prime Ministers have lived, viz. Lord Chatham (1757–61), Lord Derby (1837–54), and W. E. Gladstone (for a few months in 1890). The house was occupied by Lady Blessington from 1820 to 1829. The link extinguishers remain outside the house.

No. 14 is the London Library, where Thomas Carlyle did his reading.

No. 15, LICHFIELD HOUSE, was built in 1765. Here the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV) displayed from the windows to the crowd the trophies of Waterloo.

EAST INDIA CLUB.—In a house which was demolished to make room for this club Queen Caroline lived at the residence of Sir Philip Francis during her trial in 1820.

No. 18.—Lord Castlereagh lived here, and his body was brought here after his suicide in 1822.

No. 20 was built in 1772 by Robert Adam, and is the only example of his building in the square.

No. 31.—NORFOLK HOUSE was built in 1751 on the site of St. Alban's House, once occupied by Lord St. Albans and purchased by the Duke of Norfolk in 1723. In 1738–41 the house was lent to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and in a house still existing behind the present mansion George III was born in 1738.

No. 32.—LONDON HOUSE is on the site of the house where Lord Chesterfield was born in 1694. It has been the town residence of the Bishops of London since 1771. The present house was built in 1820.

No. 33 (rebuilt).—Lord Derby lived here from 1855 till his death in 1869.

No. 25.—Sir Walter Scott stayed here in 1826 (*vide* his Diary, October 17th and 23rd). Rogers and Moore breakfasted with him here.

Nos. 30–5. JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB.—The club was formed in 1864 and moved to these premises in 1867.

Nos. 36–9.—ARMY AND NAVY CLUB was built 1848–51 in the Venetian style.

No. 44 (rebuilt).—A public-house, "The Star and Garter," was here, where the "Brothers' Club" met. The duel between Lord Byron (uncle of the poet) and Mr. Chaworth took place here in 1765; and in 1774 the first cricket club was founded here by Sir Horace Mann and others.

PALL MALL PLACE. No. 51 (rebuilt).—Robert Dodsley opened a bookseller's shop here in 1735 called the "Tully's Head"—a favourite lounging-place of Pope, Young, Akenside, Gray, Walpole, and Burke.

CROWN COURT is one of the few survivors of many such courts and contains some quaint Georgian houses.

CLEVELAND SQUARE (beyond St. James's Street) takes its name from Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.—Built 1847–50 by Barry on the site of Berkshire House, known as Cleveland House after its purchase and presentation by Charles II to Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, and sold to the Duke of Bridgewater in 1730. It contains the finest private picture-gallery in England.

STABLE YARD.—LANCASTER HOUSE, long known as Stafford House, was built in 1825 on the site of Godolphin House, where Charles James Fox lived when near his end. The top storey was added much later by Sir Charles Barry, who designed the magnificent grand staircase and the interior decorations. A relief bust of Garibaldi over a door on the ground-floor commemorates his visit to Stafford House in 1864. As Stafford House it was the residence of the Dukes of Sutherland. In 1912 the house was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme, and the London Museum collections were moved here from Kensington Palace.

The collections are arranged in chronological order and illustrate the history of London from prehistoric times to the present day. Amongst the many treasures

here the following should be especially noticed: a copy of Wynkyn de Worde's *Chronycle of Englonde*, printed in 1497; a magnificent collection of seventeenth-century jewellery found buried in Wood Street in 1912; Sir Thomas Gresham's steelyard; personal relics of Oliver Cromwell and of Queen Victoria; and a Roman boat of the third or fourth century found in the course of excavating on the site of the new County Hall.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE was built in 1532 by Henry VIII from Holbein's designs on the site of a hospital for leprous women which had been founded in the eleventh century. Of the sixteenth-century palace the gatehouse, presence-chamber, and parts of the chapel alone remain, the rest of the buildings having been destroyed by fire in 1809. After Whitehall was burnt down in 1698, this palace became the official residence of the Sovereign until the accession of Queen Victoria. Mary I, Prince Henry (son of James I), and Queen Caroline (wife of George II) died in the palace; Charles II, James II, Mary II, Anne, and George IV were born here; Charles I spent his last days at the Palace, from which he walked to the scaffold at Whitehall.

CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—This is a Late Perpendicular building. It is oblong in plan with side-galleries, and a royal gallery at the west end. The fine ceiling, probably designed by Holbein, was completed in 1540. George III frequently attended service here. The chapel has been the scene of many royal marriages, including those of the Prince of Orange and Mary (daughter of Charles I) in 1641; William III and Mary in 1677; Prince George of Denmark and Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne in 1683; George IV and Queen Caroline in 1795; Prince Albert and Queen Victoria in 1840; Crown Prince of Prussia (the ex-Kaiser) and the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria in 1858; our present King and Queen in 1893.

Sir Christopher Wren was also married here in 1676 to his second wife.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE was built on part of the pheasantry of St. James's Park by Wren in 1709 for the Duke of Marlborough. After his death in 1722 the Duchess lived on here until her death in 1744. In 1817 it was bought by the Crown for Princess Charlotte and her husband; the Princess died before purchase was complete, but Prince Leopold lived here until 1831, when he became King of Belgium. Later, the house was settled on Queen Adelaide, who died here in 1849. It became the town house of Edward VII, when Prince of Wales (1863–1901), and the present King lived here from 1901 until his accession. It is now occupied by Queen Alexandra. In the chapel, originally built as a Roman Catholic chapel for Queen Henrietta Maria, George III was married in 1761.

No. 79 is on the site of the house where Nell Gwynne lived from 1671 until her death in 1687. The gardens of the house stretched as far as the Mall, and Evelyn records that he saw Nell Gwynne talking to Charles II over the wall (see his Diary, March 1st, 1671).

Nos. 80–3.—SCHOMBERG HOUSE took its name from the Duke of Schomberg who was killed at the Battle of the Boyne. It was built in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Gainsborough lived at No. 80 from 1774 to 1788, and died here in a room on the second floor facing the main street beneath which a tablet recording the fact has been placed. When the old War Office buildings were demolished, this part only was allowed to remain.

No. 94. CARLTON CLUB.—The club was founded by the Duke of Wellington and his supporters. The present building was erected in 1836 from Smirke's designs.

CARLTON GARDENS.—At No. 4 Lord Palmerston lived from 1846 to 1854, during the time he was Foreign Secretary.

No. 104. REFORM CLUB.—The club was started in 1830 to help the cause of the great Reform Bill. The beautiful building is the work of Barry.

No. 107.—ATHENÆUM CLUB—built in 1829 in the Classical style. The frieze is copied from that of the Parthenon.

[*The turning beyond the Haymarket on the left is Suffolk Street.*]

SUFFOLK STREET

The street was formed in 1664 on the site occupied by the town house of the Earls of Suffolk.

At No. 23 Richard Cobden died in lodgings in 1865; John Bright was present at his death.

[*Where the road forks beyond Suffolk Street, take that on the right—Cockspur Street.*]

COCKSPUR STREET

The street probably got its name from the famous "Cock" Tavern at the end of Suffolk Lane, which is mentioned in Pepys' Diary (March 15th, 1669).

WARWICK STREET takes its name from Warwick House, the birthplace of Sir Philip Warwick, who wrote a memoir of Charles I. In later days Princess Charlotte lived here with her governess.

SPRING GARDENS—so called as early as 1598. It was a pleasure-garden with a "surprise" fountain—if the ignorant or unwary trod on a certain stone they were sprinkled with water.

No. 31.—Sir Gilbert Scott lived here after his marriage in 1838 and continued to practise here until his death in 1878.

[*We are now at Charing Cross, where Dr. Johnson considered the fullest "tide of human existence" was to be found—a convenient centre at which to complete our survey.*]

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